

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama

No. 3900.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1902.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

THE HARLEIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1869. Incorporated 1902.

Established for the purpose of Transcribing, Printing, and Publishing the Heraldic Visitations of Counties, Parish Registers, or any Manuscripts relating to Genealogy, Family History, and Heraldry, or such other kindred or partly kindred subjects as may from time to time be determined upon by the Council of the Society.

In the Ordinary Section 40 Volumes have been issued.

In the Register Section 28 Volumes have been issued.

Entrance Fee, 10s. 6d. Annual Subscription, Ordinary Section, 11. 1s. Register, 12. 1s.

Chairman of Council—Sir GEORGE J. ARMYTAGE, Bart., F.S.A.

For all particulars apply to the Secretary and Treasurer.

W. BRUCE BANNERMAN, F.S.A.

The Lindens, Sydenham Road, Croydon.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1896.)

President:
G. K. FORTESCUE, Esq.,
Keeper of the Printed Books, British Museum.

President-Designate:
Dr. W. MACNEILE DIXON, LL.B.,
Professor of English Language and Literature, Birmingham University.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING of the ASSOCIATION will be held, by invitation of the Local Authorities, at BIRMINGHAM, on TUESDAY, September 23, and the Three Following Days.

Papers will be read, and Discussions held, on Bibliographical Subjects, and on those connected with the Promotion, Establishment, and Administration of Libraries.

Information as to the Association, its Work and Objects, can be obtained from

LAWRENCE INKSTER, Honorary Secretary,
Whitcomb House, Whitcomb Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

LAST WEEK.

The EXHIBITION will CLOSE on the EVENING of MONDAY, August 4.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

EXHIBITION OPEN in the EVENING, 7.30 to 10.30 P.M., from MONDAY, July 28, to SATURDAY, August 2, and on BANK HOLIDAY, AUGUST 4, from 8 A.M. to 10.30 P.M. Admission 6d. Catalogue 6d.

JOURNALIST, with small capital, desires OPENING for same in a DAILY or WEEKLY, securing permanency where short probation proves capacity. Advertising, Local, or Editorial.—Address PARAGRAPHIST, 11, Quain Mansions, West Kensington.

BEHIND THE SCENES in SOCIETY and POLITICS—A WRITER of position and popularity is OPEN to REGULAR WORK under these headings.—Address E. H. S., Francis & Co., Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

RESEARCH WORK for AUTHORS and Others.—LITERARY and GENEALOGICAL WORK UNDERTAKEN BY EXPERT. Family Pedigrees and Histories Traced. Historical Records, Parish Registers Searched. Materials for Books and Pamphlets Collected and Prepared for Publication. Indexing. References.—A. G. Alpert, Wembley.

COLLATION of MANUSCRIPTS.—WANTED. GENTLEMEN, writing a good, clear hand, for COPYING ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS and COLLATING with PRINTED TEXT.—Reply, by letter, giving references, marked COLLATION, Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

MR. GRANT RICHARDS has a VACANCY in his PUBLISHING OFFICE for a YOUTH, age about 18.—Apply, by letter, to 48, Leicester Square, W.C.

LITERARY WORK, requiring general knowledge and legible handwriting. Strict office hours in London Publishing House. State experience.—Address Y. Z., Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

REQUIRED, by a LONDON PUBLISHER, a thoroughly competent READER. One with Publishing experience preferred.—Reply, stating salary required, and with copies of Testimonials, to K. S., care of Messrs. Keynell & Son, 44, Chancery Lane, W.C.

EDITOR WANTED for a leading MONTHLY PERIODICAL. Must have a good knowledge of Art, particularly Modern Painters and Artistic Work generally. Preference would be given to a Gentleman willing to invest a moderate amount in the undertaking.—Address, in first instance, to Lax, care of H. A. Moncrieff, 10, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

PERIN'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ALRESFORD
(For Boys and Girls).

WANTED, to take up duties in SEPTEMBER, a SENIOR MISTRESS for the above School. One with English, French, Science, and Needlework qualifications preferred. Salary 50l. per annum, rising to 100l. Applications—to be made on forms to be obtained from the undersigned—must be received not later than SATURDAY, August 2.

D. T. COWAN, Director of Technical Education.

The Castle, Winchester, July 17, 1902.

WARRINGTON MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Applications are invited from Teachers of Evening Classes in the following subjects for the coming Session:—

PLUMBER'S WORK.

LEATHER TANNING.

HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY and HYGIENE.

Particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

CHARLES MADDELEY, Secretary.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME SCHOOL of SCIENCE and ART.

WANTED, HEAD MASTER, to commence his duties in SEPTEMBER NEXT. Must hold the necessary Certificates. Applications must be sent not later than AUGUST 16.—For particulars apply to Mr. W. H. EART, Secretary, Newcastle, Staff.

HARRIS INSTITUTE, PRESTON.

LECTURER in MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

The HARRIS COUNCIL invite applications for the post of LECTURER in MECHANICAL ENGINEERING. Salary 150l. per annum. Applications, with copies of not more than three recent Testimonials, to be sent in before MONDAY, July 28, 1902.—Further particulars may be obtained from T. R. JOLLY, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LIVERPOOL.

ASSISTANT LECTURER IN TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

An appointment will be made on SEPTEMBER 1, 1902, to the post of ASSISTANT to the PROFESSOR of EDUCATION. Stipend 150l. per annum.

The Gentleman appointed will be required to take part in the Lecture and Tutorial Work of the Training College, and in the direction of the Practice of Students both in Primary and Secondary Schools.

Experience of the working of Secondary Schools is essential.

THE SECRETARY.

University College, Liverpool.

THE DURHAM COLLEGE of SCIENCE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Complete Courses of Instruction are provided for Students of both sexes proceeding to Degrees in Science, or in Letters, and for Teachers' Certificates for Secondary Schools, and for the Diploma in Theory and Practice of Teaching. Special facilities are offered for the study of Agriculture, Applied Chemistry, Mining, and all Branches of Engineering and Naval Architecture.

MATRICULATION and EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS BEGIN SEPTEMBER 20.

LECTURES BEGIN OCTOBER 7, 1902.

Hostels for Men and for Women Students.

Prospectuses on application to the SECRETARY.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, WEST KENSINGTON.—AN EXAMINATION will be held at the above SCHOOL on TUESDAY, September 16, 1902, and the Following Days, for FILLING UP TWENTY or more VACANCIES on the FOUNDATION.—Full particulars can be obtained on application to the BUREAU.

THE DOWNS SCHOOL, SEAFORD, SUSSEX. Head Mistress—Miss LUCY ROBINSON, M.A. (late Second Mistress, St. Paul's School, Southwold). References: The Principal of Bedford College, London; The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University.

UNIVERSITY of DURHAM.

DIPLOMA in THEORY and PRACTICE of TEACHING.

Particulars of the Course of Training for Secondary Teachers and of the Examination for the above Diploma may be obtained from the SECRETARY of EXAMINATIONS, North Bailey, Durham.

BEDFORD COLLEGE for WOMEN.

(University of London.)

YORK PLACE, BAKER STREET, W.

Principal—Miss ETHEL HURLBATT.

The SESSION 1902-3 will OPEN on THURSDAY, October 2.

The College provides instruction for Students preparing for the University of London Degrees in Arts, Science, and Preliminary Medicine; also instruction in subjects of General Education.

There is a Training Department for Teachers, a Hygiene Department, and an Art School.

Students can reside in the College.

Full particulars on application to the PRINCIPAL.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, ALBERT EMBANKMENT, LONDON, S.E.

The WINTER SESSION of 1902-1903 will OPEN on WEDNESDAY, October 1.

St. Thomas's Hospital being one of the Medical Schools of the University of London, provision is made for the Courses of study prescribed for the Preliminary Scientific, Intermediate, and Final Examinations in Medicine.

Three Entrance Scholarships will be offered for competition in SEPTEMBER, viz. One of 150 Guineas and one of 60l. in Chemistry and Physics, with either Physiology, Botany, or Zoology, for First Year's Students; One of 20l. in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry (any Two) for Third Year's Students from the Universities.

Scholarships and Money Prizes are awarded at the Sessional Examinations, as well as several Medals.

All Hospital Appointments are open to Students without charge.

Club Rooms and an Athletic Ground are provided for Students.

The School Buildings and the Hospital can be seen on application to the MEDICAL SECRETARY.

The fees may be paid in one sum or by instalments. Entries may be made separately to Lectures or to Hospital Practice and special arrangements are made for Students entering from the Universities and for Qualified Practitioners.

A Register of approved Lodgings is kept by the Medical Secretary, who also has a list of local Medical Practitioners, Clergymen, and others who receive Students into their houses.

For Prospectus and all particulars apply to Mr. RENDLE, the Medical Secretary.

H. G. TURNER, M.A. M.D. OXON., Dean.

A LIMITED NUMBER of SONS of GENTLEMEN, under 15, can receive SPECIAL TUITION in FRENCH and GERMAN, besides usual English Subjects, in the Family of the French Instructor at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.—Apply to L. LAMBOROUGH, Montrose, Camberley.

PARISH REGISTERS in HANTS, DORSET, SOMERSET, and BRISTOL.—To Parish Clerks and Others.—WANTED, CERTIFICATES of MARRIAGE of Mr. ——— and Miss ——— Bownel, about 1750; of Robert Tripp and Martha Bownel Stevens, about 1780; and Jane Stevens and George Osborne, about 1820; and of JAMES of Martha Bownel Stevens, in 1770, and Jane Stevens, about 1785. Five shillings will be paid for each Certificate, in addition to the proper fee.—Address LE BRASSEUR & OAKLEY, Solicitors, 12, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON SPECIAL CLASSES. LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

SPECIAL CLASSES for the PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M.B. (LONDON) EXAMINATION will COMMENCE on OCTOBER 1st.

BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. By P. Chalmers Mitchell, M.A. Oxon. F.R.S.

CHEMISTRY and PHYSICS. By Hugh Candy, B.A. R.Sc. Lond.

Fee for the whole Course, Ten Guineas.

Special Classes are also held for the Intermediate M.B. Lond. and Primary and Final F.R.C.S., and other Examinations.

These Classes are not confined to Students of the Hospital.

MUNRO SCOTT, Warden.

WILL any MUSICAL FAMILY, in London or Neighbourhood, RECEIVE into their HOUSE YOUNG ITALIAN LADY in return for Musical Services? Professional Singer; Pianist; excellent Violinist and Accompanist; excellent Teacher. Requies and gives best references.—Address G. G. Home's Library, Dyke Road, Brighton.

MADAME AUBERT'S GOVERNESS and SCHOOL AGENCY (estab. 1860), 130 and 141, Regent Street, W.—Resident, Daily, and Visiting Governesses, Lady Professors and Teachers, Répétiteurs, Chaperons, Companions, Lady Housekeepers (English and Foreign) introduced for British Isles and Abroad. Schools and Educational Homes recommended.

EDUCATION.—Thoroughly RELIABLE ADVICE can be obtained (free of charge) from Messrs. GABBITAS, THIRING & CO., who, from their extensive and personal knowledge of the best Schools for Boys and Girls, and successful Tutors in England and Abroad, will furnish careful selections if supplied with detailed requirements.—36, Sackville Street, W.

SECRETARIAL BUREAU, 9, Strand, London, W.C.—Confidential Secretary, Miss PETERBRIIDGE (Nat. Sec. Tripos). Employed by the India Office as Indexer, Portuguese and Dutch Translator; also by the Royal Society, the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Asiatic Society, &c., and by the Corporation of Warrington (Lancashire).

Town and County Records Indexed. Special System of Newspaper Indexing. Libraries catalogued. Congresses reported in English, French, and German. Technical Translations into and from all Languages. Foreign and Technical MSS. carefully Type-written.

A few Pupils trained for Indexing and Secretarial Work in London and Berlin.

TYPE-WRITING undertaken by highly educated Women of Literary experience (Classical Tripos, Cambridge Higher Local; thorough acquaintance with Modern Languages). Research, Revision, Translation. References to Authors. Terms (cash): Ordinary English Prose, 1s. 6d. per 1000 words; sale of charges on application.—THE CAMBRIDGE TYPE-WRITING AGENCY, 10, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C. (formerly S. R., 1, Lingard's Road, Lewisham, S.E.).

TYPE-WRITING.—Authors' Plays, MSS., &c., of every description. Carbon and other Copies. MS. from Dictation, quickly and accurately.—Miss E. M. THOMAS, 5, Malland Park Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W. Established 1864.

TYPE-WRITING.—All kinds of COPYING carefully and quickly executed in best style. Authors' MSS. from 10d. per 1,000 words. (Established 1863)—Miss DEXTER, 7, Balham Grove, Balham, S.W.

TYPE-WRITING.—The WEST KENSINGTON AGENCY. Authors' MSS., Translations, &c. Photograph used. Legal and General Copying. Circulars, &c. Duplicated. Lessons given. Usual terms. References. Established 1860.—Sixes & Sixes, 13, Wolverton Gardens, Hammersmith Road, W.

AUTHORS' MSS., SERMONS, PLAYS, &c., TYPE-WRITTEN with accuracy and dispatch, 8d. per 1,000, including paper and postage. Also shorthand.—Miss N. B. ROBINSON, 6, Westover Road, London, S.W.

BOOKS, MSS., &c.—Messrs. HODGSON & CO., Auctioneers of Books and Literary Property of every description. Libraries and smaller Collections carefully Catalogued and promptly offered for Sale. Packing and Removal arranged for. Valuations made for Probate, &c. Auction Rooms, 118, Chancery Lane. Estab. 1859.

THE AUTHORS' AGENCY.—Established 1879. The interests of Authors capably represented. Agreements for Publishing arranged. MSS. placed with Publishers.—Terms and Testimonials on application to Mr. A. M. BURNHAM, 34, Paternoster Row.

MITCHELL & CO., Agents for the Sale and Purchase of Newspaper Properties, undertake Valuations for Probate or Purchase, Investigations, and Audit of Accounts, &c. Care of Terms on application.

Mitchell House, 1 and 2, Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

TO INVALIDS.—A LIST of MEDICAL MEN in all parts RECEIVING RESIDENT PATIENTS sent gratis with full particulars. Schools also recommended.—Medical &c. Association, Limited, 22, Craven Street, Trafalgar Square, W.C. Telegraphic Address, "Triform, London." Telephone No. 1664, Gerrard.

SCARABS.—A valuable COLLECTION of 1,550 genuine and perfect SCARABS FOR SALE.—Write FORTY, 44, Chancery Lane, W.C.



Catalogues.

CATALOGUE, No. 35.—Drawings by Turner, Varley, Proulx, Hunt, &c.—Engravings by and after Turner, Hogarth, Girtin, Constable, &c.—Etchings by Millet, Whistler, &c.—Illustrated Books—Works by John Ruskin. Post free, Sixpence.—Wm. Ward, 2, Church Terrace, Richmond, Surrey.

SIR EDWARD BURNE-JONES.—SIX important CHALK DRAWINGS for Glass-Painting, executed for Messrs. Morris & Co. FOR SALE. Particulars on application to Wm. Ward, 2, Church Terrace, Richmond, Surrey.

WILLIAMS & NORGATE,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN BOOKS,
14, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London;
and 7, Broad Street, Oxford.
CATALOGUES on application.

LEIGHTON'S
CATALOGUE OF EARLY PRINTED and
other INTERESTING BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS,
and BINDINGS.

Part II., containing letter C, price 2s. With 220 Illustrations in Facsimile.

J. & J. LEIGHTON, 40, Brewer Street, Golden Square, W.
Part I. containing A—B, with 120 Illustrations, price 2s.

FIRST EDITIONS OF MODERN AUTHORS,
including Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Ainsworth; Books illustrated by G. and R. Cruikshank, Philp, Rowlandson, Leech, &c. The largest and cheapest collection offered for sale in the world. Catalogues issued and sent post free on application. Books Bought.—WALTER T. SPENCER, 27, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.

MESSRS. HENRY YOUNG & SONS possess one of the LARGEST STOCKS of OLD and NEW BOOKS in GREAT BRITAIN, and they will be glad to hear from any one in search of Books out of print, as they can in many cases supply them from their large stock.

CATALOGUES MONTHLY.
12, South Castle Street, Liverpool.

SHAKESPEARE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE,
fine Copies of the First Folio, 1623; Second Folio, 1625; and Third Folio, 1633 or 1640. Very high price will be paid for any in choice condition; also for Quarto Plays prior to 1650.—ALBERT JACKSON & SONS, 224, Great Portland Street, London.

BOOKS WANTED.—25s. each offered, Cash or Exchange.—Curzon's Persia, 3 vols. 1892.—In Memoriam, First Edition, 1860.—Go. Meredith's Poems, 1851.—Howells's Earthwork out of Tuscany, 1895.—Montaigne's Essays, Tudor Trans., 3 vols. 1892.—Symonds's Essays, 2 vols. 1890.—Cook's Foxhunting, 1856.—Hinsley's Drive through England, 1885.—Garnon, 1857.—Shirley's Deer Parks, 1867.—Collins's Wild Red Deer, 1892.—Desperate Remedies, 3 vols. 1871.—Jackson's Old Paris, 2 vols. 1873.—Jackson's French Court, 2 vols. 1881.—Jesse's Richard III., 1862.—Warwickshire Hunt, 1857.—Ravenston's New Arabian Nights, 2 vols. First Edition, 1882.—Dowell's Taxes, 4 vols. 1888.—Froude's Short Studies, 1868-71, 4 vols. 8vo.—Keats's Poems, 1817; Eudymion, 1818. 100,000 BOOKS FOR SALE AND WANTED. By far the largest and most valuable stock in Birmingham. State wants.—BAXTER'S Great Bookshops, 14 and 16, John Bright Street, Birmingham.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Comfortably FURNISHED SITTING-ROOM AND ONE or TWO BEDROOMS. Quiet, pleasant, and central. Three minutes' walk from S.R. & C. Station. No others taken.—R. H., 66, Grove Hill Road, Tunbridge Wells.

TO BE LET, from August 11 to September 29 or longer, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED HOUSE in South-West Suburb. Three Reception Rooms, Five Bedrooms, Bath (hot and cold), usual Offices, small Garden.—Apply R., Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

ATHENÆUM PRESS.—JOHN EDWARD
FRANCIS, Printer of the Athenæum, Notes and Queries &c. is prepared to SUBMIT ESTIMATES for all kinds of BOOK, NEWS, and PERIODICAL PRINTING.—13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Sales by Auction.

Valuable Books and Manuscripts.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, July 28, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, valuable Books and MANUSCRIPTS, comprising the Library of JAMES WARD, Esq., of Nottingham, including a unique Copy of the hitherto unknown First Edition of Watts's Divine Songs, and other Works by the same Author—the Ward Nottinghamshire Manuscripts—Autograph Letters, &c.; a PORTION of the LIBRARY of ALEXANDER HOWELL, Esq., comprising Occult Literature—Books illustrated by Bewick, Cruikshank, Leech—Coloured Panoramic Views—p-Books—Books of Prints—and extra-illustrated Books; and other Properties, including Illuminated Hours and other Liturgical Manuscripts—Lamb's King and Queen of Hearts, 1818—Specimens of the Early Press—Books on Vellum—Seventeenth-Century English Literature, comprising the Second Folio Shakespeare, with the rare Smethwicke Title-Page—Spenser's Faerie Queene, First Edition—Milton's Lycidas, First Edition—Poems and Paradise Regained—Taughton's Sillescuillans—Suckling's Fragments Aurea—Rowley's Poetical Blossoms—Gleanings by H. V. believed to be unique—and other Early Poetry—Sir Joshua Reynolds's Engraved Works, 3 vols.—Engravings from the Works of Sir Thomas Lawrence—Chinese Drawings, &c.—a rare Sarum Missal, printed at Venice by Herzog in 1404—and a fine and perfect Copy of the extremely rare Ryall Book, printed by Caxton in 1484.

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had.

Old Flemish, French, and Mortlake Tapestry, Porcelain, Decorative Objects, and Furniture.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square, on MONDAY, July 28, at 1 o'clock precisely, PORCELAIN, Decorative Objects, and Furniture, and Old Flemish, French, and Mortlake Tapestry from numerous Sources, including a Set of Five Panels of Old Flemish Tapestry with Teniers Subjects and Four other Panels (sold by Order of the Trustees of the late ADAM PATTERSON, Esq., LL.D. of Glasgow, and Springhall, Rutherglen); also a Set of Silver Panels of Old Brussels Tapestry, with Hunting Subjects by Jan Raes, from the Convent of the late Conception at Burgos—Two Panels, the Property of the late Rev. Father Dolinger, of the Society of the Holy Sacrament, with the History of Tobit and other Scriptural Subjects and Emblematic Figures—a Panel of Old Mortlake Tapestry, with Hagar and Ishmael, and other Panels, from different Private Sources.

May be viewed, and Catalogues had.

General Natural History.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will OFFER, at his Rooms, 38, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C., On TUESDAY, July 29, BRITISH and FOREIGN LEPIDOPTERA. INSECT CABINETS—GLAZED CASES. RARE and CURIOUS BIRDS, well set up. Very fine SPECIMENS of HEADS and HORNS from South Africa, North America, and Central Asia. WILD GAME, and many interesting and valuable LOTS of NATURAL HISTORY OBJECTS. On view day prior and morning of Sale.

A valuable Collection of very fine Models of Engines, comprising Locomotive, Horizontal, and Vertical, Quantity of Tools, &c. FRIDAY, August 1, at half-past 12 o'clock.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will OFFER at his Rooms, 38, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C. Some very interesting Lots of MECHANICAL MODELS, consisting of LOCOMOTIVE, VERTICAL, and HORIZONTAL ENGINES. Highly finished, beautiful WORKING MODELS. A 4-inch TELESCOPE by Dalland, with Eye-Pieces. STUDENTS' MICROSCOPES, with Objectives and all Accessories complete. SENTANCES and other valuable Lots of SCIENTIFIC PROPERTY. PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS and PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS of all kinds. ELECTRICAL FITTINGS and APPARATUS. On view Thursday 2 to 5 and on morning of Sale. Catalogues on application.

Valuable Sporting Books, the Property of an Amateur.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, July 30, a SELECTION from the LIBRARY of an AMATEUR, comprising valuable Sporting Books, with Coloured Plates, and including Annals of Sporting, 13 vols. uncut—Ackermann's Repository, Complete Set, 40 vols.—Ackermann's Microcosm, 3 vols. uncut—Ainsworth's Old & New England and Ainsworth's Daughter, both uncut—Airs Nothings, or Scrap and Naughts, 1823—Aiken's Moments of Fancy, National Sports of England, 8vo and the Editions—Life of a Racehorse and Analysis of the Hunting Field—Apperley's Life of Mytton, the first Three Editions—Boccaccio's Decamerone, 2 vols. Coloured Plates—Excursion to Brightelmston, Plates by Rowlandson—Burney's Evelina, Coloured Plates, uncut—The Rooster's Album, 1845—Combe's Tour of the Pyrenees, 3 vols. First Editions—Life of Napoleon, uncut, 1815—Egan's Life in London, Finish to Life in London, and Carey's Life in Paris, all uncut—The Humourist, 4 vols. boards, uncut—Dickens's Sketches by Boz, 3 vols. cloth, uncut—Memoirs of Grimaldi, 2 vols. uncut—Egan's Real Life in London, 2 vols. uncut—Egan's Anecdotes, Coloured Plates, uncut—Frankland's Plates of Shooting—Grinnell's German Popular Stories, 2 vols. uncut—Woodward and Rowlandson's Grotesque Borders—Ireland's Life of Napoleon, 4 vols. morocco extra—Moore's Annals of Gallantry, 3 vols.—Portraits of Winning Horses, 1849—Rowlandson's Comforts of Bath—Loyal Volunteers of London and Westminster, uncut—Jorrocks's Jaunts and Jollities, Coloured Plates and uncut—Thornton's Don Juan, 2 vols. Coloured Plates—Vyne's Notitia Venetiana, Coloured Plates—Westmacott's English Spy, 2 vols. uncut—Woodward's Excursions, 1793, &c.

Portion of the Library of JAMES WISEMAN, Esq., removed from Essex.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on THURSDAY, July 31, and Following Day, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, a PORTION of the LIBRARY of JAMES WISEMAN, Esq., removed from Essex, amongst which will be found Gough's Sepulchral Monuments—Gosse's England and Wales—Kay's Original Portraits and Caricature Etchings—Hillings's Cathedral Antiquities—Woolfe and Gandon's British Architect—Gothic Architecture of the Renaissance in England—Adam's Ruins of Jalmata—Wood's Ruins of Palmyra—Milton's Poetical Works, 3 vols. morocco—Nash's Mansions, 4 vols.—More, printed on vellum, with miniatures—Calendar of State Papers.

Engravings, Drawings, Paintings.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on FRIDAY, August 1, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, a Collection of ENGRAVINGS from various private sources, including rare Mezzotint Portraits, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, by J. R. Smith, S. W. Reynolds, J. Grozer, &c.—Fancy Subjects painted in colours after Morland and Wheatley—a Series of Hogarth Prints, &c.—also Water-colour Drawings and Oil Paintings.

Miscellaneous Books.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., DURING AUGUST, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS in ALL BRANCHES of LITERATURE, both ENGLISH and FOREIGN.

Further particulars will be duly announced.

Miscellaneous and Modern Books.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, July 30, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, including Owen Jones's Grammar of Ornament—Wicks's Church Spire, 3 vols.—Fielding's Lake Scenery, Coloured Plates—Costumes of Turkey, &c. 4 vols.—Sandford's Coronation of James II.—Hogarth and Gillray's Works—Rowley's Ornithological Miscellany, 3 vols.—Chemical News, 44 vols.—English Dialect Society, Complete Set, 1823—Dürer, Etching des Romains, 7 vols.—Cox's Churches of Derbyshire, 4 vols.—First Editions of Eminent Authors and Books in General Literature—also Books returned from Sales during the past Season—Armorial Book-plates—Framed Engravings, &c., to which are added Modern Books and Reminders, including a Selection from a West-End Circulating Library.

To be viewed, and Catalogues had.

LONGMAN'S MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1902. Price SIXPENCE.

THE DISSENTANGLERS. Chap. II. The Adventure of the Milder Marquis.

TO ST. SEBASTIAN AFTER THE SIEGE OF 1813. By Charles L. Eastlake.

THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW. By M. E. Francis.

FISH, TIN, and COPPER. By the Rev. John Isabell.

A SUSSEX MARSH. By H. A. Bryden.

PRINCE KARL: a Tale of the Thirty Years' War. Chaps. 3-8. By H. C. Bailey, Author of 'My Lady of Orange.'

AT THE SIGN OF THE SHIP. By Andrew Lang.

London: Longmans, Green & Co.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

No. 1042. AUGUST, 1902. 2s. 6d.

AN ISOLATED CASE. By Ernest Foxwell.

CYPRIUS UNDER BRITISH RULE. By Sir R. Hamilton Lang.

WITH THE PEARLERS OF NORTH-WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

THE END OF THE TETHER. Chaps. 5-7. By Joseph Conrad.

A SEASON IN SKYE. By Hugh E. M. Stutfield.

EPISODES IN THE ADVENTURES OF M. D'HARICOT. The Monsieur meets Mr. Lumme and engages a Valet. By J. Storer Clouston.

SAPPHO'S LAST SONG. By Giacomo Leopardi. Translated by Sir Theodore Martin, K.C.B.

ST. BRIGID'S FLOOD. By Stephen Gwynn.

MUSINGS WITHOUT METHOD.—The King's Illness—Undignified Journalism—Lord Kitchener—Lord Salisbury—Mr. Balfour's Sympathetic Authority—The Latin Quarter—London and Paris—The Domination of the Novel.

ON THE HEELS OF DE WET. VIII. Still Pottering.

THE NEXT NAVAL BATTLE: a Forecast. By Active List.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

Edited by W. L. COURTNEY.

AUGUST, 1902.

AMURATH TO AMURATH.

THE PRIME MINISTER. By Michael Macdonagh.

THE COLONIES after the CONFERENCE. By Calchas.

THE CAPE and its PARLIAMENT. By Edward Dieck, C.B.

REAR-ADMIRAL WILLIAM T. SAMPSON. By Capt. Mahan and John D. Long (Ex-Rec. U.S.A. Navy).

THE FORETELLING OF THE FUTURE. By Maurice Maeterlinck.

WITH THE EYES OF YOUTH. By the late William Black.

ALSACE-LORRAINE and WILLIAM II. By Dr. Karl Bind.

INDIAN CONDITIONS and INDIAN CRITICS. By J. D. Rees.

SOME PHASES IN FICTION. By Walter Sichel.

NEGROPHILISM IN SOUTH AFRICA. By M. J. Farrelly.

"INTER ARMA CARITAS." By Mrs. Lecky.

THE NEW FLYING SQUADRONS OF FRANCE. By Archibald S. Hurd.

AN AUTHOR at GRASS. Part II. Edited by George Glasie.

Chapman & Hall, Ltd., London.

NOW READY.

PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS of the

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Series A, containing Papers of a Mathematical or Physical Character.

Vol. CCXVIII, with 6 Plates, price 11. 8s. 6d.

London: Harrison & Sons, 45, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

THE LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL COMPETITION.

Now ready, in crown 8vo, bound in cloth, price 2s. 6d. net. Right Hon. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN. A Study of his Character as a Statesman. By H. C. PEDDER.

NEW VOLUMES OF VERSE.

In crown 8vo, cloth, gilt lettered, price 6s. net.

LAYS after LABOUR; or, Evening Songs. By WILLIAM CRYER.

"The poems are of considerable merit, and they are instinct with fine natural feeling."—Rock.

In crown 8vo, cloth, price 2s. 6d.

ECHOES of EVERY-DAY

LIFE. Poems by GERTRUDE E. MUNTON.

"A collection of miscellaneous little poems, written with much feeling and considerable skill."—Rock.

In parchment cover, price 1s. net.

"SURSUM CORDA!" Verses

on the Holy Eucharist. By MARIAN BROOKE.

"A neat little volume of verses on the Holy Communion of considerable merit."—Rock.

In large folio, paper cover, fully illustrated, price 11.

SERGEANT, CALL the ROLL.

A Souvenir of the War in Verse. By SMEDLEY NORTON.

"A souvenir of the recent Boer War, containing some poems of fair domestic quality, a number of full-page illustrations by Tom Merry, and a chronological history of the principal events of the war."—Christian Commonwealth.

In crown 8vo, cloth, gilt lettered, price 2s. 6d.

TYPHON, and other Poems. By

ARTHUR K. SABIN.

"One welcomes a volume the author of which aims at beauty, simplicity, and melody, and for the most part does not fail to achieve his aim."—Sheffield Independent.

ELLIOT STOCK, 62, Paternoster Row, London.

FROM MR. GRANT RICHARDS'S LIST.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE UNSPEAKABLE SCOT.

By T. W. H. CROSLAND.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 5s.

FROM EARLY REVIEWS.

DAILY MAIL.—"A book calculated to arouse widespread attention.....He makes his points with a vehemence of wit that will not let the reader pause until the last page is reached."*REFEERE*.—"Something will probably come of Mr. T. W. H. Crosland's new book, and we hope it mayn't be English gore."*ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE*.—"Pretty haggis, this, for a Scot's eating."*DUNDEE ADVERTISER*.—"We must buy, if only to burn."

A NEW ROMANCE.

MY LADY PEGGY GOES TO TOWN.

By FRANCES AYMAR MATTHEWS.

Illustrated. 6s.

DAILY EXPRESS.—"Consistently good reading."*ACADEMY*.—"A lively eighteenth-century story."*DUNDEE ADVERTISER*.—"The plot is dexterously evolved, and presents a series of dramatic incidents, all of them described with nervous force and richly coloured. Sparkling dialogue carries the narrative along with a movement that admirably suggests the light-hearted life lived by the beaux and belles of the eighteenth century."

TOLSTOY AND HIS PROBLEMS: Essays.

By AYLMER MAUDE.

New and Popular Edition. Crown 8vo, cloth, 2s.; paper, 1s.

Most of the Essays contained in the volume were sent to Count Leo Tolstoy on their first publication, and he wrote at various times expressing his approval of them. Of 'An Introduction to "What is Art?"' he wrote:—"I have read your introduction with great pleasure. You have admirably and strongly expressed the fundamental thought of the book."

THE NEW GUIDES.

Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 2s. net each.

SPECIAL FEATURES.—Conveniently arranged information as to Hotels, Conveyances, Distances, &c. Special attention to the requirements of Motorists and Cyclists. Plans of Towns and Roads. Historical, Architectural, and Literary Associations. Antiquities, Natural History, and Sporting Attractions. Ordnance Survey Map. Time-Tables. Index.

SOUTH-WEST CORNWALL. By E. E. Bicknell.

The RIVER THAMES. By G. E. Mitton.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON and the SHAKESPEARE COUNTRY. By Harold Child.

The CHANNEL ISLANDS. By E. Gallienne Robin and Harold Child. [Ready July 31.

London: GRANT RICHARDS, 48, Leicester Square, W.C.

D. S. MELDRUM'S NEW NOVEL.

The First Edition of The CONQUEST of CHARLOTTE, by DAVID S. MELDRUM, having been exhausted immediately on Publication, a SECOND IMPRESSION is NOW READY at all Booksellers' and Libraries. Price 6s.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

TENTH EDITION, price Two Shillings.

CELESTIAL MOTIONS:

A Handy Book of Astronomy.

Tenth Edition. With 3 Plates.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

"Well known as one of our best introductions to astronomy."—*Guardian*.

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & CO. St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E.C.

Price One Shilling.

ASTRONOMY FOR THE YOUNG.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

G. STONEMAN, 40, Warwick Lane, E.C.

NOW READY, price 10s. 6d.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

VOLUME VIII.

NINTH SERIES

CONTAINS

NOTES ON

Bevis Marks Synagogue, Bicentenary Celebration.

Christ Church, Woburn Square—Christ's Hospital—Civil List Pensions of Queen Victoria—Civil War: Storming of Lincoln—Cork Leg, use of the expression—Coronation Stone—Corporation Chains and Maces—Cowley's Poems.

De Morgan on the Correct Description of Books—Delagoa Bay—Dibdin Bibliography—Dublin Booksellers, Records of—Bishops of Durham, their Styles and Titles.

East India Company's Flag—Edward VII., origin of Rime on.

Frederick, Prince of Wales, son of George II.

Games—Gazetted for refusing an Honour—Gladstone, Volume by—Oliver Goldsmith, his Publishers, his Birthplace.

'Hymns Ancient and Modern'—Harvest Bell in Yorkshire.

Index Expurgatorius.

Jews in England—Junius, the Letters of—Ladle, name for a Collecting Box—Charles Lamb—Land, Transfer by Church Gift—Surrender by a Straw—Nicholas Lanier, first Master of the King's Musick—Leet Ale—Leicestershire Women, their height—Leisure Hour Jubilee—London: Privileges of the City; Vanishing; Coffee-houses and Taverns; County Council—Lord Mayors, Unmarried.

Macaulay's Essays, Queries on—Man's Composition—'Marseillaise,' Origin of—Marston & Co., Publishers—Manx Words—Marengo, Napoleon's horse—Mouchard, Police Spy—Merlin, Editions of his 'Prophecies'—'Merry Tales,' edited by Hazlitt—'Burial of Sir John Moore'—Mottoes—Mound Burial in Wales—Mummy Wheat.

National Flag.

Omnibus Knifeboard—Orientation of Churches.

Prince of Wales, renewal of the Title—Prisoners of War in English Literature—Adelaide Procter's 'Story of a Faithful Soul'—Greek and Latin Pronunciation.

Lord Roberts, his two Painter Grand-uncles—Royal Standard—Royal Personages, their Funerals—Russia to India, Railway anticipated.

Sabbath Day Observance—Sailors and Fishermen, their Folk-lore—Burnt Sacrifice in 1859—Sir Walter Scott—Shakespeare's Books—Spider Eating—Sydenham, Jubilee of the first great International Exhibition—Lord Thurlow and the Duke of Grafton.

Toucan, etymology of the name—Turvin Coiners—Tyburn, The Manor of.

William the Conqueror, his half brothers and sisters—William III., his Chaplain in 1689.

Bibliography.

Books recently published.

Epigrams.

Epitaphs.

Folk-lore.

Heraldry.

Proverbs and Phrases.

Quotations.

Shakespeariana.

Songs and Ballads.

JOHN C. FRANCIS,

Office of Notes and Queries, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

THIRD THOUSAND NOW READY.

The SCENERY of ENGLAND AND THE CAUSES TO WHICH IT IS DUE.

By the Right Hon. LORD AVEBURY,
F.R.S. D.C.L. LL.D., &c.

With numerous Illustrations, Diagrams, and Map.

8vo, 15s. net.

ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS.

NEW SERIES.

Crown 8vo, red cloth, flat backs, 2s. net each.

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

By HERBERT PAUL.

[Ready on Tuesday.]

GEORGE ELIOT.

By SIR LESLIE STEPHEN, K.C.B.

WILLIAM HAZLITT.

By AUGUSTINE BIRRELL.

NEW NOVELS.

Crown 8vo, gilt tops, 6s. each.

DOROTHY VERNON of HADDON HALL.

By CHARLES MAJOR.

The CONQUEROR: being the True and Romantic Story of Alexander Hamilton.

By GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

The VIRGINIAN. A Horseman of the Plains.

By OWEN WISTER.

PERSONAL IDEALISM. Philo- sophical Essays by Eight Members of the University of Oxford. Edited by HENRY STURT. 8vo, 10s. net.

Contents:—Error. By G. F. Stout, M.A.—Axioms as Postulates. By F. C. S. Schiller, M.A.—The Problem of Freedom in its Relation to Psychology. By W. R. Boyce Gibson, M.A.—The Limits of Evolution. By G. E. Underhill, M.A.—Origin and Validity in Ethics. By R. H. Marett, M.A.—Art and Personality. By Henry Sturt, M.A.—The Future of Ethics: Effort or Abstinence? By F. W. Russell, D.D.—Personality, Human and Divine. By Hastings Rashdall, D.Litt.

BY THE LATE PHILLIPS BROOKS.

The LAW of GROWTH and other SERMONS. By the Rt. Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, D.D., late Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts.

Crown 8vo, 6s.

JULY NUMBER NOW READY.

THE JEWISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Edited by I. ABRAHAMS and C. G. MONTEFIORE.

Price 3s. 6d. Annual Subscription, post free, 11s.

Contents.

THE JEWS and the ENGLISH LAW. IV. By H. S. Q. Henriques.
AUTO de FE and JEWS. By E. N. Adler.
BEMERKUNGEN ZUR NEUBEREAUSCHEN POESIE. By I. Goldshter.
EARLIEST REPRESENTATION of ANK of the LAW. By Joseph Jacobs.
ZU MEINEM ARTIKEL: 'Der SIDDUR von JEMEN.' (J. Q. R., XIV., 561 ff.) By Prof. W. Bacher.
Die VON SCHECHTER EDITIRTE SAADIANA. (J. Q. R., XIV.) By Prof. W. Bacher.
Aus einer ALTEN POETIK (SCHULE SAADIANA). By Prof. W. Bacher.
Zur TOPOGRAPHIE von CAESAREA. By Dr. Samuel Krauss.
Zum SCHRIEFTUM der SUDARABISCHEN JUDEN. By Dr. Samuel Poznanski.
CRITICAL NOTICES:—Jastrow's 'Study of Religion.' By Prof. Crawford Howell Toy. Dalman's 'עיון דורש' By Dr. H. Hirschfeld.
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of HEBREW MSS. of the MONTEFIORE LIBRARY. By Dr. H. Hirschfeld.

MACMILLAN & CO., LIMITED, London.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW BOOKS.

FROM THE FLEET IN THE FIFTIES.

A History of the Crimean War.

By Mrs. TOM KELLY.

With which is incorporated LETTERS WRITTEN in 1854-5-6 by the Rev. S. KELSON STOTHERT, M.A. LL.D., Chaplain to the Naval Brigade.

With a Preface by Vice-Admiral POWLETT.

In 1 vol. demy 8vo, with numerous Illustrations by William Simpson, R.I., Portraits, &c.

Price 12s. net.

SECOND EDITION NEARLY EXHAUSTED.

THIRD EDITION IN THE PRESS.

In 1 vol. 6s.

JOHN OF GERISAU.

By JOHN OXENHAM,

Author of 'God's Prisoner,' 'Rising Fortunes,' &c.

TIMES.—"Decidedly absorbing.....Delightful people, distinctly and sympathetically drawn and alive to their finger-tips.....Readers will find themselves carried along by the fine and vigorous workmanship which invests every page with keen interest."

WORLD.—"A stirring story.....Delightful people, all unconventional, and consequently refreshing and invigorating company.....From first to last the work of a born story-teller."

NOW IN GREAT DEMAND.

In 1 vol. 6s.

A KING'S WOMAN.

By KATHARINE TYNAN,

Author of 'The Dear Irish Girl,' 'A Union of Hearts,' &c.

WORLD.—"Miss Tynan's colouring is temperate, and her pathos is unmarred by sentimentality. Two charming love stories run side by side through her pages."

MORNING POST.—"It is long since we have come on a more admirable example of the historical romance."

The AWAKENING. By Helen BODDINGTON. In 1 vol. 6s.

MOCK BEGGARS' HALL. By M. BETHAM-EDWARDS, Author of 'A Storm- rent Sky,' 'A Suffolk Courtship,' &c. 1 vol. 6s.

The EVESHAMS. By Edmund WHITE (James Blythe Patton), Author of 'Bijli the Dancer,' &c. 1 vol. 6s.

The SILENT BATTLE. By Mrs. C. N. WILLIAMSON, Author of 'The Barn Stormers,' 'The Newspaper Girl,' &c. 1 vol. 6s.

NEW SIXPENNY VOLUMES.

A BRAVE LADY. By Mrs. Craik, Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.'

A NOBLE LIFE. By Mrs. Craik.

A LIFE for a LIFE. By Mrs. Craik.

AYLWIN. By Theodore Watts- DUNTON.

HANNAH. By Mrs. Craik.

HURST & BLACKETT, LIMITED,
13, Great Marlborough Street.

MESSRS. BELL'S LIST.

New List post free on application.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED.

2 vols. large post 8vo, 18s. net.

The LIFE of NAPOLEON I., in- cluding New Materials from the British Official Records. By JOHN HOLLAND ROSE, M.A., late Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge. With numerous Illustrations, Maps, and Plans.

"To say that Mr. J. H. Rose has written the best life of Napoleon yet published is but faint praise, far less than he deserves, often as the task has been attempted."—*Times*.

"Within its very wide limits this work—we have no hesitation in saying it—is amongst the strongest, most enlightened, and, best of all, most reasonable biographies of the giant that have been written, and indeed in impartiality it perhaps surpasses them all. No one can read through its vigorous pages without feeling himself engaged at once and admiringly by the historic, picturesque, and analytic qualities that combined to their making. It is rare to find the scholar, the political specialist, and the descriptive war correspondent in one; yet Mr. Rose will thrill you in battle no less than he will impress you in debate."—*Outlook*.

VOL. IX. NOW READY. 3s. 6d.

The PROSE WORKS of JONATHAN SWIFT, D.D. Edited by TEMPLE SCOTT. With a Biographical Introduction by the Right Hon. W. E. H. LECKY, M.P. To be completed in 11 vols. crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. each. [Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 9 ready.]

VOL. IX. CONTRIBUTIONS to the *TATLER*, the *EXAMINER*, the *SPECTATOR*, and the *INTELLIGENCER*.

SECOND EDITION, crown 8vo, 6s. net.

LINE and FORM. By Walter Crane. With 157 Illustrations.

SECOND EDITION, crown 8vo, 6s. net.

The BASES of DESIGN. By Walter CRANE. With 200 Illustrations.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED. Royal 8vo, 15s. net.

The PRINT-COLLECTOR'S HAND- BOOK. By ALFRED WHITMAN, of the Department of Prints and Drawings, British Museum, Author of 'Masters of Mezzotint.' With 80 Illustrations.

Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

INJURIOUS and USEFUL

INSECTS: an Introduction to the Study of Economic
Entomology. By L. C. MIALI, F.R.S., Professor of
Biology in the Yorkshire College.

Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS for BEGINNERS. By ALFRED LODGE, M.A., late Faraday Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, Professor of Pure Mathematics at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. With an Introduction by OLIVER J. LODGE, D.Sc. F.R.S. LL.D., Principal of the University of Birmingham.

Crown 8vo, 2s.

An INTRODUCTION to CHE- MISTRY. By D. S. MACNAIR, Ph.D. B.Sc., H.M. Inspector of Science Schools.

This book is intended to provide a Second Year's Course in Practical Science for pupils who have already gone through a course of Laboratory Work in Elementary Physics. The aim of the author has been to lead the beginner in Chemistry, by a series of simple and logically connected experiments, chiefly of a quantitative nature, to an understanding of some of the most important principles of the science and of the methods of investigation by which they have been established. Beginning with a study of the changes which take place in the rusting of iron, the student is led on to the investigation of the composition of air and water, and so to the chemical changes that occur in the burning of a candle, in the conversion of chalk into quicklime, and in the action of common acids upon metals. The book will be found specially well suited for use in Irish Intermediate Schools, covering as it does the whole of the scheme outlined in the circulars of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

ABBAY HISTORY READERS.

Edited by the Rt. Rev. FRANCIS AIDAN GASQUET, D.D.

EARLY ENGLISH HISTORY (Adapted for Standard III). Containing 12 Stories from Early English History to the Norman Conquest. With 30 Illustrations. 163 pages, 1s.

STORIES from ENGLISH HISTORY, 1086-1485 (Adapted for Standard IV). Containing 20 Stories and Biographies from the Norman Conquest to the end of Wars of the Roses. With 31 Illustrations. 190 pages, 1s. 3d.

The TUDOR PERIOD, 1485-1603 (Adapted for Standard V.). With 45 Illustrations. 169 pages, 1s. 3d.

The STUART PERIOD, 1603-1714 (Adapted for Standard VI.). With 51 Illustrations. 220 pages, 1s. 6d.

The HANOVERIAN PERIOD, 1714-1837 (Adapted for Standard VII.). With 48 Illustrations. 192 pages, 1s. 6d.

London: GEORGE BELL & SONS,
York Street, Covent Garden.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1902.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
TEN THOUSAND MILES IN PERSIA	113
HENRY VIII.	114
THE NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY	115
SCOTTISH PHILOSOPHY... ..	116
MR. BOOKER WASHINGTON'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY	117
THEOLOGICAL LITERATURE	118
SHORT STORIES	120
STATE PAPERS AND CALENDARS	121
RECENT WORK ON PLATO	122
OUR LIBRARY TABLE (Lord Strathcona; War Horses Present and Future; Asoka; Durham Account Rolls; Swift's Prose Works; Colonial Government; A View of Hindoo Society; An English Girl in Paris; Western Australia)	123-124
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	124
HERE'S A HEALTH UNTO HIS MAJESTY; MR. KEGAN PAUL; SAMOAN SACRED ANIMALS; EDMUND PYLE, D.D.; 'FROM THE FLEET IN THE FIFTIES'; THE FIREFLY IN ITALY; SALES	125-128
LITERARY GOSSIP	128
SCIENCE—MILLAIS ON SURFACE-FEEDING DUCKS; HISTORY OF GEOLOGY; GOSSIP... ..	129-131
FINE ARTS—MR. GOODALL'S REMINISCENCES; TWO CATALOGUES; THE "LABYRINTH" AND THE PALACE OF KNOSSOS; SALES; GOSSIP	131-133
MUSIC—"DON GIOVANNI"; PRODUCTION OF 'DER WALD'; ROYAL ACADEMY, STUDENTS' PERFORM- ANCE; BEETHOVEN AND CLEMENTI; GOSSIP	134-135
DRAMA—"LES DEUX ÉCOLES"; GOSSIP	136

LITERATURE

Ten Thousand Miles in Persia; or, Eight Years in Iran. By Major Percy Molesworth Sykes, H.M. Consul, Kerman and Persian Baluchistan. (Murray.)

THE late Sir George Chesney, when lecturing some ten or twelve years ago to the members of the United Service Institution of India, on the invasion of that country by Alexander the Great, gave it as his opinion that "an army which had been in the field for eight years, and had marched from the heats of the Nile to the snows of the Hindu Kush, always victorious, was a perfect military engine." By a like process of reasoning, we may accept the recent experiences of Major Sykes as constituting him a recognized authority on the matter of up-to-date Persia. His claim to actual "mileage"—a term familiar to the Indian Pay Department—may be readily conceded by the initiated reader without inquiry about the particular quadrupeds employed, or even any chance transport by rail or steamer, should such have been included in the account. In other words, the instructive and richly illustrated volume we are about to notice may be considered to be the outcome of just as many years of toil and travel as sufficed for Alexander of Macedon to stay his hand from Persia and so-called Central Asia and proceed to his still greater project, the invasion of India.

Leaving London in January, 1893, Major Sykes set forth with intent to enter Persia at the south-east corner of the Caspian, and after visiting Odessa, Tiflis, and Baku, made for the Uzun Ada, or Long Island, the starting-point of the Transcaspian railway. Here he penetrated the Turkoman country, opened out by Vambéry some years before, and more or less fully described by Baker, Napier, and others. Thence making for Meshed (more accurately Mash-had), he

struck off for Kerman, to the description of which province and its capital he devotes the better part of three chapters, not only interesting as narrative, but also indicating much research. They close with a statement of his arrival at Bushire, from which place he turns eastward to Simla, taking occasion to say something of the Baluch fishing ports passed on the way, and not omitting Maskat, on the opposite side of the Gulf. At Simla a further mission of travel awaited him, and he set out *de novo* on that kind of roving career which, backed by Government encouragement, possesses an indescribable charm for the adventure-loving Anglo-Indian.

Without attempting to follow our energetic explorer step by step through each stage or section of his travels, or noting each occasion of his return to Europe, whether to recruit or report progress, as the case might be, we are able to gather from his sister's bright narrative (of which a second edition was published in 1901) that in the summer of 1894 he returned from his second Persian journey, and that in November of the same year he started for Marseilles on his third journey in the same direction, with Miss Sykes as a companion. From this expedition we learn that the travellers did not return till after an absence exceeding two years, during which time the British Consulate at Kerman had become a significant fact. It is perhaps equally significant that in the autumn of 1895 a Russian Vice-Consul was appointed in Sistan. In any case Major Sykes makes it apparent that the founding—or shall we say "counterfounding"?—of consulates was a matter which accounted for his presence in the locality affected. By the way, it may be assumed, from the mode in which a chapter of local history is here alluded to, that the retrospect of the original Sistan arbitration has still a certain attractiveness for Eastern politicians; and that in spite of the fulness of detail with which the original question was treated, neither the true position nor the inevitable embarrassment of the mission itself has been quite appreciated or understood up to the present moment. This is not, however, the time or place for the revival of controversy on incidents concerning a past generation of governors or agents. We will content ourselves, therefore, with a brief recurrence to the subject of Sistan, so far as that province remains now affected by old international arbitration, when bringing our notice to a conclusion. The book, we may safely affirm, is replete with interest and information for those who regard Persia as a country worthy to take part in the council-chamber of nations, and not as a mere field for the discovery of new Hajji Babas.

From the author's fourth journey up to the time that he makes his bow before the footlights of home criticism there is no occasion to continue the record of actual exploration comprised within the 10,000 miles of his title-page. A glance at the contents of his goodly volume will show how strong are its claims to comprehensiveness and versatility. Its geography is of a useful and popular description. The knowledge which it diffuses on Eastern Persia is especially sound and practical.

Desert phenomena like the Lút are treated with skill and for the most part *connaissance de cause*. Tracts such as the Sarhad, the Helmand Lagoon, and Bashakird are just those on which we seek to obtain still needed enlightenment. That Major Sykes is the holder of the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society and its Back grant, as also of the silver medal of the Society of Arts, is a natural consequence of well-performed services, which not infrequently meet with public recognition in non-official quarters, while the powers that be are less eager to demonstrate their approval.

A subject on which the author comments with evident gusto, without pretending to elaborate or erudite dissertation, is the tracing of the footsteps of ancient and mediæval travellers, one of whom recalls a period anterior to the Christian era. The doings of Alexander the Great should be made a more essential feature in our modern school teaching. Apart from their historical value, the bare retrospect of the geography involved should render them a worthy study. As it is, it appears even doubtful whether the mention of Alexander's name in the first chapter of the Book of Maccabees gives it warrant to demand attention from the most advanced of Bible classes. Of late years there have been many learned, if scarcely popular, treatises on the theme of Alexander's Indian exploits and the labours of his admirals and generals, and now we have to thank Major Sykes for introducing into his newly published volume on Persia a chapter relating to Alexander's march from the Indus to the Karun. Nor may we pass over without notice the curious illustration (p. 152) of the same warrior's consultation of the speaking tree.

As regards the voyage of Nearchus, of whose geography of the Makran coast Dean Vincent has shown himself to have made very practical use, it seems probable that the pigeon-holed reports of the Bombay Government might with advantage have been more closely examined. The correspondence in 1862-3 on the subject of the Indo-European overland telegraph might well have afforded some helpful contributions to the narrative of the difficulties experienced in turning the Malan range referred to by Major Sykes. That officer writes:—

"About a hundred miles from the Arabios, the Malán range, which abuts on the coast, forced the army to turn inland up the Hingol river; the hills are indeed practically impassable, and, in recent times constituted the *crux* of the difficulties which confronted the telegraph line in Makrán. In fact, Sir Thomas Holdich proves beyond doubt that the horrors suffered by the army were concentrated into this section, a distance of more than 150 miles. The description given might have been written by a modern traveller, and powerfully appeals to every one familiar with Makrán. 'For they met with lofty ridges of deep sand, not hard and compact, but so loose that those who stepped on it sunk down as into mud or rather into untrodden snow.....The great distances also between the stages were most distressing to the army, compelled, as it was at times by the irregularity of the water supply, to make marches above the ordinary length. When they traversed the whole of an allotted stage by night and came to water in the morning, their distress was almost entirely relieved; but if, as the day advanced, they were caught still marching, owing to the great length of the stage, then they were bound to suffer,

tortured alike by raging heat and thirst unquenchable."

All those who had the privilege of personal acquaintance with the late Sir Henry Yule will know how eagerly he sought information on the wanderings of his Venetian hero. Travellers in the east of Persia have been until lately few and far between, and not to all of them has been given that spirit of research which keeps a man alive to the recognition of routes traversed by a mediæval explorer, however celebrated, nor the faculty of identifying the remains of ancient cities or the sites of an arctic sea or other marvel of the period. Here is a passage in which Major Sykes ventures to differ from the distinguished critic, but how rejoiced would that critic have been to argue the disputed question with him, for the mere sake of adding to his stock of information, even though his theory suffered defeat! At p. 262-3 we read:—

"Sir Henry Yule in his introduction makes them [i.e., the brothers Nicolo and Maffeo] travel via Sivás to Mosul and Baghdád, and thence by sea to Hormuz, which is the itinerary shown on his sketch map. This view I am unwilling to accept for more than one reason. In the first place, if we suppose, with Sir Henry Yule, that Ser Marco visited Baghdád, is it not unlikely that he should term the river Volga the Tigris, and yet leave the river of Baghdád nameless? It may be urged that Marco believed the legend of the re-appearance of the Volga in Kurdistan, but yet, if the text be read with care, and the character of the traveller be taken into account, this error is scarcely explicable in any other way than that he was never there. Again, he gives no description of the striking buildings of Baudas, as he terms it, but this is nothing to the inaccuracy of his supposed onward journey. To quote the text, 'A very great river flows through the city,....and merchants descend some eighteen days from Baudas, and then come to a certain city called Kisi, where they enter the sea of India.' Surely Marco, had he travelled down the Persian Gulf, would never have given this description of the route, which is so inaccurate as to point to the conclusion that it was vague information obtained from some merchant whom he met in the course of his wanderings."

In conclusion, we may add a parting word on Sistan, bearing chiefly on its present state and circumstances. More than one opinion has been expressed by writers in the press, and other advocates or opponents of the Shah's claims on that province. By many the award of 1872 was considered to err in favour of Persia: others thought it too favourable to Afghanistan. As the officer responsible for the decision believed that he could justify its propriety, not only by the nature of his instructions, but also by his estimate of the character of both disputants, with special regard to the future peace of the frontier in question, it cannot be a matter of indifference to those who share his views to learn from so qualified an observer as Major Sykes the result of the hastily concluded settlement after a lapse of more than thirty years. He says:

"Writers coming from Europe or from India are, in my humble opinion, much too severe on the state of Persia. To take Sistan alone, a few years before the Persian Government acquired it, no traveller's life was safe, as M. Ferrier testifies in his 'Caravan Journeys.' Even at the time of the Sistan Mission the change was very great, not a single attempt at spoliation or violence occurring on the Persian side, and

to-day, except for trans-frontier forays, the district is as safe as most parts of Europe. A steady immigration goes on from the Afghan side, and thus increases the cultivated area of the country, which has quadrupled under the rule of the Shah."

Testimony of the same gratifying kind bearing upon the once disturbed region of Persian Baluchistan has been given by Sir Edward Ross, for many years our political officer on the Makran coast and resident at Bushire, an officer thoroughly acquainted with the geography and politics of the whole coast from the Shattul-arab to Karachi. This peaceful state of things and the improvement of our relations with Kelat, Bela, and countries more immediately bordering upon India proper, furnish a remarkable contrast to the picture presented in the forties of the nineteenth century, and will be readily credited to the statesmanship of our Viceroy and their advisers since the disastrous period of the Mutiny.

Henry VIII. By A. F. Pollard. (Goupil & Co.)

THIS magnificent volume—as we remarked of its predecessor, Creighton's 'Queen Elizabeth'—naturally invites attention first from an artistic point of view. And no reign deserves better to have its art memorials reproduced with that admirable fidelity and finish on which Messrs. Goupil have bestowed so much attention than the reign of the eighth King Harry. We are all familiar, from various portraits, some of them Holbein's masterpieces, with his robust and portly figure; and it is due mainly to the high state of art in his reign that the general impression of his personality is so much more vivid than that of all earlier and nearly all later sovereigns. Portraits, indeed, we have (apparently painted from the life with trustworthy care) of several of his predecessors. We can form a pretty fair idea of the youthful face of Richard II., of the bland looks of Edward IV., of the sinister, uncomfortable aspect of Richard III., and of the careworn, anxious countenance of Henry VII. But of no earlier sovereign have we any portrait—even where the art itself is far from despicable—that conveys so much character, and presents besides such a splendid physique, as we meet with in the portraits of bluff King Hal. All the animal nature of the man—so painfully manifest in his history—stands out boldly from the canvas; and yet behind that powerful forehead and those penetrating eyes we see pretty clearly a strong, imperious will accustomed to submission, and a brain power which knew well, as mere despots do not always know, how to insist effectually on having its own way.

Even the king's handwriting, of which two characteristic facsimiles are given, is in good keeping with his massive frame and vigorous personality. It is strong, firm, and heavy—not a trace of indecision in the lines, though just a little touch of correction. The big, bold letters are like schoolboys' "half-text" in size, but there is nothing juvenile about them. The one example is a letter written when the king was seven-and-twenty to inform Wolsey secretly of two facts which he would not entrust to his secretary—that Queen Catherine, as he

believed, was with child, and that he did not like to repair to London himself, or to remove her, on account of the "dangerous times"—that is to say, the prevalence of sweating sickness. A little memorial this of the period when he was not yet tired of his first wife and hoped still that she might bless him with a male child; and, further, an interesting example of the very confidential relations which existed between him and Cardinal Wolsey. The other facsimile is of one of the notorious love-letters to Anne Boleyn, which, somehow or other, got into the Vatican Library and are there to this day. It is written in French and presses for a declaration of reciprocal affection, as the writer protests that he has been smitten with the dart of love for more than a year.

Of the pictorial illustrations there are many which are of high interest besides the portraits of the king. There is one of Wolsey from a miniature belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch, which is of the type well known—a side-faced half-length with the right hand projecting and two fingers raised. Less familiar is the portrait of Prince Arthur from the Royal Collection at Windsor. But the portraits really include nearly every important historical character of the period—every one of Henry's queens, his sisters Margaret and Mary, his son Edward as prince, his daughters Mary and Elizabeth, his natural son the Duke of Richmond, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, Sir Thomas More, Cranmer, Thomas Cromwell, and various others. Altogether they form a gallery of rare interest and value. Nor are the pictorial illustrations confined to portraits, for they include two well-known paintings at Hampton Court of the king's departure from Dover to meet Francis, and of the actual meeting on the Field of the Cloth of Gold. There is also a representation of the latter event from a bas-relief on the Hotel Bourgtheroulde at Rouen.

Here, then, is a wealth of artistic material from which alone some valuable ideas might be formed touching the character of the reign and its chief actors. How far does the letterpress go to supplement these notions? Mr. Pollard has done much good work in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' and we commended some time ago his volume on the Protector Somerset. Nor has he spared trouble to qualify himself for this work by the perusal of the 'Calendars of State Papers'—or, at least, the prefaces to them. But the attempt to form an independent judgment from such a voluminous mass of material appears somehow to have been too much for him. At least, we cannot say that his remarks are always so illuminating as we could wish—especially where his views appear to be original and against received opinions.

Mr. Pollard does not go quite the length that Froude did in extolling the wisdom and virtue of his hero. He admits that Henry had a "peculiar conscience." But he seems so impressed with the fact that Henry did important work in the world, and work that had to be done, that he cannot believe him to have been altogether unscrupulous. And really, at first, perhaps, he may not have been. There is a good deal to say for the theory that in his early years Henry was animated by generous impulses, and he was certainly popular at the beginning of his

reig
he
pas
and
tha
mis
wa
was
ger
ma
at
virt
If
is
som
cop
aut
fort
par
ran
arg
thei
Par
as
pre
lian
suit
fere
was
Par
of a
in t
diffi
M
Pap
intr
proc
Nei
how
Mr.
Wol
who
Rea
har
aver
theo
was
Rom
told
self
bro
Hen
from
ano
"
alth
Pope
the
him
and
writ
No
woul
zeal
wor
Fath
min
indu
chan
M
"dis
was
to b
that
been
cern
of th
final

reign. But it is another thing to tell us that he was not degraded afterwards by an insane passion; that he did not advance further and further in the path of conjugal infidelity; that after having at least two undoubted mistresses he sought a divorce from his first wife really for conscience' sake; that "it was his conscience that made Henry so dangerous"; and further, that in constitutional matters he was a champion of liberty, not at all the sort of king who established a virtual absolutism by packed Parliaments. If theories like these can be made good, it is a pity they were not established first in some other kind of work admitting of copious foot-notes and specific references to authorities for every statement. As put forth in this volume they are mere paradoxes, not only without apparent warrant, but even sometimes with comments and arguments that seem to carry with them their own refutation. The theory of packed Parliaments, it seems, "may be dismissed as gross exaggeration." But there is a very pretty explanation of the delusion: "Parliaments packed themselves well enough to suit Henry's purpose, without any interference on his part." And, of course, it was without the slightest pressure that Parliament released Henry from repayment of an extortionate loan which he had obtained in the first instance with very considerable difficulty.

Mr. Pollard's laborious reading of State Paper Calendars and exposition of some intricacies of diplomacy will not do much to procure acceptance for views like these. Neither, we fancy, will the general reader, however unversed in diplomatic history, take Mr. Pollard's word for it that Cardinal Wolsey was a blunderer in statesmanship, whose policy was "an anachronism." Really, a writer who talks in this way will hardly be listened to with respect when he avers that there "never was a flimsier theory than that the divorce of Catherine was the sole cause of the break with Rome." On this matter, however, we are told that Henry had really convinced himself "that to continue to live with his brother's wife was sin." How sincere Henry's convictions were we may judge from what Mr. Pollard himself tells us in another place:—

"He told the Papal Nuncio in England that, although he had studied the question of the Pope's authority, and retracted his defence of the Holy See, yet possibly Clement might give him occasion to probe the matter further still, and to reconfirm what he had originally written."

No doubt of it. If the Holy Father only would have granted Henry his divorce, how zealously would not Henry have recalled his words, and maintained once more the Holy Father's authority! There never was a mind so open to conviction—when good inducements were held out to him for a change of view.

Mr. Pollard's summing up is that Henry "directed the storm of a revolution, which was doomed to come, and which was certain to break those who refused to bend"; that without him that storm "might have been far more terrible"; that he "discerned more clearly than Wolsey the nature of the ground on which he stood"; and finally that

"it was well for England's peace and material comfort that she had for her king, in her hour of need, a man, and a man who counted the cost, faced the risk, and did with his might whatsoever his hand found to do."

We must leave Mr. Pollard to enjoy his own sentiments; but the reader will perhaps understand better the view of Henry taken by Cardinal Wolsey, which Mr. Pollard quotes in the midst of his eulogy, while trying to weaken its force. "He is," said Wolsey,

"a prince of royal courage, and he hath a princely heart; and, rather than he will miss or want part of his appetite, he will hazard the loss of over half of his kingdom."

A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles. Edited by J. A. H. Murray and H. Bradley.—Vol. VII. *O-Onomastic.* (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

DR. MURRAY applies the term "olla podrida" to this double section—128 pp.—with good reason. Of the 3,565 words here recorded 91 are marked as alien and 538 as obsolete. Yet "obiter," "odium," "olla," "omen," "omnium," "oasis," "œsophagus," and "olio" are not obelized as alien, as they are anglicized by frequent use, though retaining their foreign character. The altered "olio" is nearer to the Spanish than our pronunciation of "olla." Perhaps "od" is regarded as English because no other language has any more claim to it than English. Singleton's translation of Virgil seems to have reinstated the obsolete "oint," preserved in "ointment," which should etymologically be "oinment," as "archaic." In the ecclesiastical "obley" the modern instances are not enclosed in brackets, though there is no apparent reason why it should not be treated exactly like "oflete." But for a clerical oversight—an extremely rare occurrence in this exemplar of care and industry—Dr. Johnson's "Olympionic" would doubtless have been pronounced "rare." In spite of Johnson's added *k*, we should hesitate to follow Dr. Murray in placing the stress on the penultimate. The second and fifth syllables ought to receive stress, but it is to be hoped the word will not be used again. It does not come under the prescribed definition of "alien," but it certainly falls short of being "now current English." It is clear, then, that the estimate of current English must be taken *cum grano salis*. Lexicographers must content themselves with a broad and simple classification. Students of the English language can multiply for themselves distinctions between words according to origin, form, and degree of familiarity. They see at once that "Olympus" is not English in the same sense as "heaven" is, and so, too, even as regards "odium" and "hate" or "unpopularity."

Noteworthy among a number of interesting and instructive articles are those on "oar," "object" (sb. and vb.), "observe," "occupy," "offer," "office," "official" (sb.), "old," "one," "only," and on the prepositions "of," "off" and "on." The little word "of" furnishes a very valuable grammatical study, presenting sixty-three sections, treating of as many varieties of usage or meaning, and taking up eighteen columns, in which there are nearly a thousand illustrative quotations. And yet we

should like a later date than 1849 for 52 b, "Sometimes the genitival -s is retained; perh. often understood as plural," e.g., "of nights," "of evenings," "of mornings"; and than 1866 for 42 d, "Followed by an adj. used absol.," e.g., "Whatever of best he can conceive." In the full and admirable articles on "on" we find nothing concerning the modern reflexive use "have on one"—carry about the person, e.g., "He had skeleton keys and a sectional jemmy on him." To "occupy," of which the last syllable is not yet satisfactorily explained, exemplifies the damage inflicted on language by giving an affected, debased, or slang meaning to useful words, since this valuable vocable—having become, according to the quotation from Shakespeare given in the note, "il sorted"—was nearly lost in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The sense-development of "office" is interesting. Originally meaning "a service, kindness, attention," and "duty," "performance of duty," passing through the stages "function," "official position," "place of business," "business corporation," "premises occupied by an administrative department of government," it is then applied to the responsible administrators of such a department, and so arrives at the antipodes of its earliest meanings in the combination "War Office." The substantive "official" is of French extraction, and originally had an ecclesiastical meaning, the presiding officer of the court of an archbishop, bishop, or archdeacon; while the adjective is more than two centuries later, and is perhaps, as Dr. Murray avers, taken directly from Latin. It is strange that "official insolence" is not found among the quotations. To "offer," again, was at first, from the ninth century, ecclesiastical, "to present to deity or saint as a sacrifice or oblation," and the substantives "offer," "offerer," and "offering" followed the verb in this respect.

The reckless way in which specialists coin technical terms is shown by Hamilton's "objectify" for the earlier "objectize," and the newer synonyms "objectivate" and "objectivize." Our columns appear to have introduced the adjective "observatory" (1864) as an alternative to the somewhat earlier "observational." The attempt to revive "obstinance" for "obstinacy," which must have been applied to disease since 1808, is to be reprobated. Our "oceanographic" has been lengthened to "oceanographical."

Under "ombre" a recent suggestion that the game and its name came from Portugal with Charles II.'s bride is disposed of, and it is shown that they arrived with or soon after the king on his restoration. Caxton is credited with the introduction of "obfus" (vb.), "obmiss"—omit, "obscurity," "obscurous," "obtemper," "offensable," "ok-selle" (armpit, Middle Dutch *oeksele*), and "ongle." Browning perpetrated "ombrifuge" in 1868, but it was, perhaps, an error for "imbrifuge." In the sense "to render universal" "omnify" is quoted only from Coleridge and, *per saltum*, the *Chicago Advance*, in which the meaning is not so clear as is desirable. The instances of "odiousness" jump from Burnet, about 1715, to the *Manchester Examiner*, 1884, partly, perhaps, because "odium," used in the same sense, makes the older word super-

fluous, as also is the innovation "obtainal." Milton should have been quoted for "odoriferous" and "only omniscient." He is the earliest authority given for "obstriction," "obtrusive," and "omnific." There should be a cross-reference from "oneliness" to "onliness," which, according to the examples, means "oneness," as well as "singleness, singularity, uniqueness," and "solitariness, solitude." Undoubtedly "olla podrida" ought to be marked as alien, as much as "odium theologicum." In the senses "petty," "shabby," the colloquial Americanism "one-horse" is now common, though it may not have got into print much. O. W. Holmes's figurative "one-story intellect" should be noticed under "one," 32. It should have been mentioned under the electrical "ohm" that the last quotation gives the scientific definition of the word, and the Board of Trade definition should have been added. In the article on the letter "O" Dr. Murray separates "moth" in pronunciation from "rob," "got," and classes it with "soft" with the *o* of medial length, which is heard in "cloth," but not in "moth," in educated English as spoken without a perceptible mixture of dialect. The etymology of the Latin "omen" is hardly wanted in an English dictionary, and "perh. for *ausmen*, f. root of *audire* to hear," is quite as doubtful as the connexion of "obscenus" with Greek *σκαίος*, which is not noticed. Later instances are wanted for "omitter" (1661, Fuller), which is very properly not marked as obsolete, for "obtestation" (1850), "omnifarious" (1839), "omniform" (1816), "omnipotently" (1819), "omissive" (1832), "oil-colour" (1821) used in the definition of "oleograph," and for "odium" 1, e.g., "expose me to odium" (1829). The phrase "obex or bar" occurs in all three quotations for "obex," so it is left doubtful whether the Latin word is ever used by itself. Consistency seems to require notice of the "October Club."

The most conspicuous example of fresh etymology is the account of "odd" and its separation from "odds," which in the sixteenth century was regularly singular, "apparently pl. of *odd a*, taken subst." The old Teutonic form of the cognate "ord" = tip, point, beginning, is given as "ordoz" instead of Fick's "uzdoz" from a root *vas*, "cut." Thus the possibility of a connexion with Lat. "ordior" (=begin) is implicitly suggested. The sixteenth and seventeenth century phrase "make odds even" is compared with a phrase quoted under "odd," 7 b: "We sall evin that is od" (1450-1470). The Middle English element is exceptionally obtrusive in the portion before us owing to the number of early compounds beginning with the prepositions "of," "on," such as "ofask," "ofclepe," "ofdrede," "ofearn," "ofear," "ofgo," "ofhold," "ofreach," "ofsee," "ofslay," "ofsting," "oftake," "ofthink," "onbid," "onbows," "onfang," "onfast," "ongin," "onheave," in addition to "ocker" = usury, "oeps" = use, "oflete" from Latin "oblata," "ofold" = onefold, "oflend" = camel, "onde" = spite, envy, longing, emotion, breath, "ondful" = spiteful, "one" or "onne" = on. But there are hundreds of important words in regular use such as "obey," "oblige," "oblique," "observe,"

"obtain," "occasion," "offend," "odour," "oil," and their numerous derivatives and congeners. The adequate treatment of a large proportion of this multitude of familiar words has demanded and obtained the exercise of all the high qualities which are making the 'New English Dictionary' by far the fullest, the most scientific, the most accurate, and altogether the best and most useful dictionary yet planned or published in and for any language. Though not professedly regulative, it cannot fail to exercise a beneficent influence on the future of our language; and this at a time when English is seriously threatened with rapid deterioration, partly due to the embarrassing richness of its vocabulary and the ever-expanding vastness of its scope. A cursory survey of any portion of this great work quickly makes the best-read person feel how small a percentage of his own mother-tongue he has at command, and how much there is to be learnt and remembered even about the most familiar words. Many persons who are supposed to be educated hear and use words and phrases with only a vague or partial conception of their exact signification. The 'New English Dictionary' is the best possible aid to such weaklings, as the wealth of illustration impresses the explanations and distinctions of usage on the memory. This branch of etymology, which originally gave its name to the science, is an element of incalculable importance to popular education of a wholesome and elevating type, and is, therefore, of higher practical value than the morphology, phonology, and ulterior history of words, which can only be properly appreciated by students of linguistic science, on whom the constant use of this dictionary is imperative. The journalist who was so tired of writing about rowing "eights" that he solaced himself by pressing "octette" into aquatic service will find from the pages before us that he may maintain variety with equal justification by utilizing "octad," "octave," "octonary," and "ogdoad," not to mention the misuse of "octoreme" suggested by another journalist. If we must have nonsensical novelties, a multitude of alternatives is a matter of indifference. But the general effect of the dictionary on journalism of the better class is likely to be a salutary check on the production of journalese, if only writers use it as they ought.

The forthcoming issue of a portion beginning vol. viii. Q-S, edited by Mr. Craigie, is announced, presumably for October 1st, when it is to be hoped that a double section of vol. vi., from "Lief" onward, will also appear. If each of the three editors issued 256 pages per annum, which ought to be feasible, the end would be reached within the first decade of this century.

Scottish Philosophy in its National Development. By Henry Laurie, LL.D. (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons).

PROF. LAURIE'S agreeably written volume, while it ought to be of service, as he hopes, to many who, without any pretence of being specialists in philosophy, take an intelligent interest in the history of thought, provides what will be to the student a useful outline of the course of Scottish philosophy from

Hutcheson to Ferrier. By "Scottish philosophy" is here meant the whole national development, and not, as sometimes, merely the common-sense school definitely founded by Reid. The national philosophy is thus conceived as dating from the beginning of the eighteenth century; all that went before belonging in effect to the non-national scholastic philosophy which, as is usually forgotten, had continued to be dominant in the universities of Europe, Protestant as well as Catholic, long after it had ceased to make any appeal to independent thinkers. Hutcheson, as Prof. Laurie notes, was taught at school (in the north of Ireland), "in addition to classics, the outlines of the scholastic philosophy"; and at Glasgow, as professor, he at first lectured in Latin. There is no doubt, however, about the distinctively modern character of his own thought; which, while following that of Shaftesbury in its argument for the native endowment of man with benevolent affections, is here, as in many other points, at one with the whole ethical drift of the eighteenth century. The hardness which had characterized the political and especially the religious struggles of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries had by now given way; and, a more settled life having come in, philosophy could return to the old humanitarianism developed by the Stoics in an earlier time of comparative quiet.

The sketches of minor thinkers are particularly interesting as contributing to fill up gaps in the knowledge of most readers, few of whom, it may be suspected, have read anything of Andrew Baxter, who tried to prove from the fact of motion that the going on of the world must be due to an immaterial cause, since matter itself is passive. "The world, according to his view, is a mechanism which has had motion originally impressed upon it, but which is ever tending to run down, and therefore requires the artificial intervention of the prime mover." This theory, though Prof. Laurie does not note the fact, has reappeared in some famous developments of modern physics.

The greatest of the thinkers brought under review is of course Hume, against whose scepticism the philosophy of common sense was a reaction. Between Reid and Hume there was perfect good feeling. Hume saw Reid's 'Inquiry' in manuscript, and, while declining criticism, congratulated the author both on the matter and the manner of his book. Reid, on his part, in a letter written in 1763,

"conveys to Hume the compliments of his 'friendly adversaries,' Campbell, Gerard, and Gregory, and adds: 'Your company would, although we are all good Christians, be more acceptable than that of St. Athanasius; and since we cannot have you on the bench, you are brought oftener than any other man to the bar, accused and defended with great zeal, but without bitterness.'"

By Prof. Laurie Reid is treated liberally, but with no exaggerated "patriotic bias." The philosopher of common sense is entitled, he says, "to the credit of having grappled, though in a rough and ready way, with one of the leading problems of modern philosophy." He showed the necessity and importance of distinguishing between sensation and perception. Yet, as Prof. Laurie

confesses, it is difficult to acquit him, in some of his references to Berkeley, of trading on popular prejudice. "His philosophy is the incongruous result of two methods of inquiry,—one, an appeal to common conviction; the other, the method of critical analysis."

"In this analysis, which is mingled with much polemical discussion, it can scarcely be maintained that Reid has given us a mere transcript of ordinary thought. He appeals again and again to the opinion of the vulgar, but his 'plain man' or sensible 'day-labourer' is, for the most part, the counterpart of Reid himself, and has a knack of arriving, by the same methods, at the same conclusions."

A less philosophical representative of common sense was Beattie. "Reynolds," as Prof. Laurie relates in an amusing passage,

"painted Beattie with the 'Essay' under his arm, the angel of Truth hovering near him and holding in one hand a pair of scales, while the figures of Prejudice, Scepticism, and Folly, two of these bearing some resemblance to Voltaire and Hume, shrink from the light of the sun that beams on the angel's breast. Amidst the chorus of praise Goldsmith was a dissentient, reproaching Reynolds for degrading a genius like Voltaire before 'so mean a writer as Dr. Beattie,' and predicting that the famous 'Essay' would be forgotten in ten years. Its reputation, however, lasted into the nineteenth century."

In one chapter an interesting account is included of that singular figure Lord Monboddo, who sought to revive Greek philosophy in a Platonizing or Aristotelian form, and who, from a point of view of his own, started the idea of the transmutation of species. Enough is told by Prof. Laurie to show that he deserves remembrance for something more than the mere eccentricities of his thought; but there is no doubt that, as the writer adds, he was strangely unfortunate in his attempts to make facts support his theories.

The detailed studies are brought to a close with excellent chapters on Sir William Hamilton and James Frederick Ferrier. Summing up his criticism of Hamilton, the author remarks that the logical end of his philosophy, as shown historically, was phenomenalism pure and simple:—

"Here, then, the wheel of speculation has come full circle. The philosophy of Common Sense, devised by Reid as a safeguard against Scepticism and Idealism, was so transmuted by Hamilton as to lead back again to the conclusion that nothing can be known, and consequently that nothing can be affirmed or denied, beyond the fleeting phenomena of consciousness."

The traditional "Scottish philosophy" was not, of course, turned in this direction without influence from the deeper thought of Kant, though Hamilton's philosophy is not itself Kantianism. In opposition on the whole to Hamilton, Ferrier, his personal friend and ardent admirer, developed a remarkable and too little known system of idealism. Ferrier himself claimed to be purely Scottish as regards his intellectual antecedents, but after him, as Prof. Laurie notes in a concluding chapter, English and Scottish philosophy tend to merge into one, and now "the stream of the national philosophy has mingled with the fuller tide of European thought."

Up from Slavery: an Autobiography. By Booker T. Washington. (Grant Richards.)

THIS book might be called, in French fashion, a "human document," and it is a very instructive one, throwing light upon the problem of the negro in America. The author is a negro who was born a slave. He quotes the following description of himself, written by Mr. Creelman, correspondent of the *New York World*, when he appeared on a public platform in Atlanta:—

"A strange thing was to happen. A black man was to speak for his people, with none to interrupt him. As Professor Washington strode to the edge of the stage, the low, descending sun shot fiery rays through the windows into his face. A great shout greeted him. He turned his head to avoid the blinding light, and moved about the platform for relief. Then he turned his wonderful countenance to the sun without a blink of the eyelids, and began to talk. There was a remarkable figure; tall, bony, straight as a Sioux chief, high forehead, straight nose, heavy jaws, and strong, determined mouth, with big white teeth, piercing eyes, and a commanding manner. The sinews stood out on his bronzed neck, and his muscular right arm swung high in the air, with a lead-pencil grasped in the clenched brown fist. His big feet were planted squarely, with the heels together and the toes turned out. His voice rang out clear and true, and he paused impressively as he made each point. Within ten minutes the multitude was in an uproar of enthusiasm—handkerchiefs were waved, canes were flourished, hats were tossed in the air. The fairest women of Georgia stood up and cheered. It was as if the orator had bewitched them."

A very tedious and trying ordeal had to be gone through before Mr. Booker Washington made his mark. He does not know the exact place and date of his birth, although he thinks the year in which he saw the light was 1858 or 1859. He has failed to learn any particulars about his mother's family and his father. All he can say with certainty is that he was born a slave on a plantation in Franklin County, Virginia, and that, till Lincoln issued his proclamation abolishing slavery, he lived in a log cabin fourteen by sixteen feet square, with his mother, a brother, and a sister. The slaves were well fed, otherwise they could not do their work; but their children were treated, the author says, like dumb animals, getting "a piece of bread here and a scrap of meat there," sometimes a cup of milk and sometimes a few potatoes. When he had grown sufficiently, he was employed at the "big house" to turn paper fans to keep the flies off the table. During the Civil War he and his fellow-slaves suffered fewer privations than their masters and mistresses, as they could subsist on the corn bread and pork, of which there was abundance, while the whites felt the deprivation of coffee, tea, and other things which the slaves never tasted. When the men were in the field, the slaves were left in charge of their wives, daughters, and children, and Mr. Washington maintains that they were true to their trust, accounting it both a privilege and a duty to protect the "young mistress or the old mistress." He states that few instances can be found, "either in slavery or freedom, in which a member of my race has been known to betray a specific trust."

The account of his struggles to obtain the

education without which he could not rise in the world is graphically yet modestly written, while his comments on the respective conditions and prospects of the white and the negro boy are shrewd and worthy of consideration. He contends that the negro should not be judged too harshly if he fail; indeed, his failure is expected, while the success of the white boy is taken for granted. He adds:—

"Those who constantly direct attention to the negro youth's moral weaknesses, and compare his advancement with that of white youths, do not consider the influence of the memories which cling about the old family homestead. I have no idea, as I have stated elsewhere, who my grandmother was. I have, or have had, uncles and aunts and cousins, but I have no knowledge as to where most of them are. My case will illustrate that of hundreds of thousands of black people in every part of our country. The very fact that the white boy is conscious that, if he fails in life, he will disgrace the whole family record, extending back through many generations, is of tremendous value in helping him to resist temptations. The fact that the individual has behind and surrounding him proud family history and connections serves as a stimulus to overcome obstacles when striving for success."

Our author resolved, when he was still very young, that, having no ancestry, he would leave a record of which his children could be proud, and which might encourage them to make further efforts towards higher things, and he has striven successfully to act up to his ideal. After he had laboriously acquired the elements of learning, his ambition was to enter the Hampton Institute, where negroes were educated. He did not make a favourable impression on Miss Mackie, the head teacher, but she said that he might sweep out the schoolroom. He carefully swept and dusted it, and Miss Mackie was so well pleased with his thoroughness that she said, "I guess you will do to enter this institution." He adds:—

"I was one of the happiest souls on earth. The sweeping of that room was my college examination, and never did any youth pass an examination for entrance into Harvard or Yale that gave him more genuine satisfaction. I have passed several examinations since then, but I have always felt that this was the best one I ever passed."

General Armstrong, who presided over the Hampton Institute, is mentioned in enthusiastic terms, and Mr. Washington says that he was but one of many Northerners who laboured to elevate the negro race and never uttered a bitter word about the Southerners against whom he had fought. Life at Hampton Institute was a constant revelation to this poor negro boy. Nearly everything was new to him, and he was specially impressed with his meals at regular hours, which were served on a table covered with a cloth, with a table napkin; also with his toothbrush, bath, and the sheets upon his bed.

Some years after his course of education had ended he was called upon to return to Hampton as the teacher of seventy-five Indian youths who had been admitted there. He felt the responsibility, but he determined to succeed, and he thinks he may affirm that he gained not only their "complete confidence," but also their "love and respect." They were continually planning to add to his comfort. They disliked beyond measure having their

long hair cropped, and being deprived of their blankets and tobacco; but, as Mr. Washington sagely adds, no white American ever thinks that the member of any other race "is wholly civilized until he wears the white man's clothes, eats the white man's food, speaks the white man's language, and professes the white man's religion."

In June, 1881, our author began at Tuskegee, in Alabama, the work which has made his name famous throughout America. On the recommendation of General Armstrong he was appointed principal of a school for training negroes which some citizens of Alabama desired to establish. The State Legislature had voted an annual grant of 2,000 dollars for paying the teachers, but no provision was made for a schoolhouse. Mr. Washington found temporary accommodation in a shanty, his spare time being spent in journeying through the State to collect funds. There was no lack of students, whose chief ambition was to gain as much education as would give them a living without manual labour. He illustrates this longing with the following anecdote. One hot day in July a negro who worked in a cottonfield suddenly stopped, and, looking upward, said: "O Lawd, de cotton am so grassy, de work am so hard, and de sun am so hot dat I b'lieve dis darky am called to preach."

The students increased in numbers, and the school grew in size. But the toil and responsibility pressed heavily on Mr. Booker Washington, who says that he spent sleepless nights during the first years in planning how to meet increasing expenditure. He felt that he was trying an experiment which, if it failed, would be detrimental to his race—that of testing whether "negroes could build up and control the affairs of a large educational institution." When he succeeded in acquiring land he resolved that the students should cultivate it for the benefit of the school, and when new houses were required that they should build them. As many as thirty-six buildings have been put up during nineteen years, and hundreds of negroes, now scattered throughout the South, received a knowledge of mechanics while being taught to erect them. Sometimes, he says, a new student may begin to disfigure one of them with his pencil or knife, when an old one will exclaim: "Don't do that. That is our building. I helped put it up." He states that

'skill and knowledge are now handed down from one set of students to another, until at the present time a building of any description or size can be constructed wholly by our instructors and students, from the drawing of the plans to the putting in of the electric fixtures, without going off the grounds for a single workman.'

One of his trials was brickmaking. He had brick-earth, but neither money nor experience. Burning the moulded bricks was the hardest task, the one that required the most skill and knowledge. Three attempts failed. To make a fourth, he pawned his watch, and this time success was achieved. Now brickmaking has become so great an industry at the school that last year the students "manufactured twelve hundred thousand first-class bricks,

of a quality suitable to be sold in any market."

The students are taught habits of cleanliness and neatness, as well as how to use their hands and acquire knowledge. Mr. Booker Washington says that "absolute cleanliness of body has been insisted upon from the first. The students have been taught to bathe as regularly as to take their meals." They are made to bring tooth-brushes and to use them. For a long time it was a difficult task to teach the students "that all the buttons ought to remain on their clothes, and that there must be no torn places and no grease-spots." This lesson has been so thoroughly inculcated that "when the students march out of chapel in the evening and their dress is inspected, as it is every night, not one button is to be found missing." The author of this book was recently entertained at dinner by President Roosevelt. In some American newspapers uncomplimentary things were written about a negro being a guest at the White House. Those who thus wrote cannot have known what manner of man Mr. Booker Washington is. Intelligent readers of his autobiography will learn many interesting things, and close it with a high respect for him.

THEOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

A Critical and Historical Enquiry into the Origin of the Third Gospel. By P. C. Sense. (Williams & Norgate.)—Every one knows that the stream of Christian literature flows but scantily from the close of the Apostolic age to the middle of the second century, and that it is only after the latter period that clear and unambiguous testimonies abound as to the Canonical Scriptures of the Church. Hence the perplexities of the Biblical criticism of the New Testament, hence the recurrence from time to time of the assertion that the sacred literature, or some considerable part of it, came into existence a century or more after the period to which the Church assigns it. Mr. Sense, who appears to be a lawyer, and who claims to be perfectly unbiased doctrinally, is the author of such a theory. With regard to the Pauline Epistles he does not follow the Dutch school, who place them about 150 A.D., but is, on the whole, a follower of Baur. The Gospels, however, he places in the second century. The Synoptic Gospels were based, he considers, on the Gospel of Marcion, of which Tertullian and Irenæus tell us, on the Gospel according to the Hebrews, the Protevangelium of James, and other narratives of the second century, which were written by the inferior Apostles of that age and were very plentiful. The Apostles and others after whom the Gospels are supposed to be named were not those of the first century, but men of the second not otherwise known. Of these there was a Peter who had a son called Mark, and a wife well known to the Church; there was a Lucianus or Luke, a Matthias or Matthew. The Gospels written by these persons and bearing their names existed first in an earlier form than the present one; the editor who made them the books we know was Pantæus, first head of the Catechetical School at Alexandria. Once put in this shape, they were imposed on the Church by the authority of its leading men, such as Clement, Irenæus, Origen, and Tertullian. This is the theory to prove which Mr. Sense has written his book of six hundred pages. The reader will find it often very entertaining, but will be constantly surprised at the abuse Mr. Sense showers on theologians and ecclesiastics, both those of the second and those of the nineteenth century. They are all, he considers, with the exception of Clement

of Alexandria and Lightfoot of Durham, chargeable with literary immorality, and even with venality; they write what will uphold the system which gives them their position and salaries. The part of the book which may possibly be useful is that in which the writer attempts to construct from the writings of Irenæus, Tertullian, and Epiphanius an earlier form of the third Gospel than that which appears in the manuscripts. He thinks that the Gospel of St. Luke existed in the second century in an order substantially different from that which we know and with many differences of reading. In this many textual critics would, to some extent, agree with him. But no one will agree with him when, to account for the received text of Luke in the MSS. and versions, he sets to work to prove these authorities to be centuries later in their origin than criticism declares. He is not well enough acquainted with this part of his subject to write on it. We also notice that he does not appear to be acquainted either with so well-known a book as Mr. Charles's edition of Enoch or the recent discussions on the Gospels in the new Bible dictionaries. It is the works of Westcott, Hort, and Sanday which are quoted and treated with such disfavour in his pages.

The Life of St. Luke, by Edward Clapton, M.D. (Churchill), might be styled suggestions for a 'Life.' We are told that there is little doubt that St. Luke was born at Antioch about 15 B.C. There is a great deal of doubt. Eusebius, to whom reference is made as an authority, does not testify that Luke was born at Antioch, but uses the peculiar phrase: "being according to birth of those from Antioch." The phrase probably indicates that Eusebius knew that he was not born at Antioch. In no early writing is there any statement regarding the year of the birth. Dr. Clapton refers to the statement of Nicephorus that Luke was martyred at the age of eighty, and to that of Jerome that the age was eighty-four. He himself says that "he met his death about the year 67, at the age of eighty-two." This statement is a conclusion from many conjectures, some of which may be noted. Luke had some Herodian name which was changed to Luke, "perhaps by our Lord himself." "He had some Israelite blood in his veins, and, if so, it would be of the tribe of Ephraim." Luke as "the Goodman of the house" was an eye-witness and the faithful recorder of the events of the Last Supper. Cleopas was one of the two men who journeyed to Emmaus, "and the other has been identified with St. Luke himself." Luke joined Christ and His disciples at the time of the incident recorded in Luke ix. 18. The feeding of the five thousand took place on Tuesday, April 12th; on Wednesday, June 22nd, Luke rejoined our Lord at Caesarea Philippi. Luke was Antipas, the martyr of Revelation; and there is some corroboration of this statement since by tradition Antipas was put to death by being shut up in a heated brazen bull, and the bull or ox was the distinctive symbol of St. Luke, of the tribe of Ephraim. St. Luke's "tomb has recently been discovered at Ephesus by Mr. Wood." Could there not have been some conjectures about the bull as *lucius* *bos* and Mr. Wood's name and *lucus*? Dr. Clapton has worked without authorities, or, at least, has not given his readers an opportunity of testing his authorities, since he very rarely names them. As might have been expected, he deals with the medical characteristics of the third Gospel. He believes in the existence of the evil spirits in connexion with the diseases named in the Gospel narrative; and he tells us that theologians "cannot deny the existence of evil agents." An intimate acquaintance with theological literature might prevent him from putting any limit to the theologian's powers of denial.

A Johannine Document in the First Chapter of St. Luke's Gospel. By J. R. Wilkinson. (Luzac & Co.)—The document of which Mr. Wilkinson

detects the presence in Luke i. is found in verses 5-25 and 57-66, and contains the account of the birth of John the Baptist. He calls it Johannean, not with reference to John the Apostle or the Divine, but with reference to John the Baptist, and holds that it belonged to those followers of John who after Jesus had appeared still clung to the doctrine of their master. Of these persons curious things are recorded in Acts xviii. and xix., and Baldensperger considers a good deal of the early chapters of the fourth Gospel to have been directed against them. What proves the document in question to be by a different author from the rest of Luke i. is, in our author's view, that its idea of the Messianic kingdom is a different one, not the Davidic but that of Malachi, and that its connexion with the other parts of the chapter is not substantial, but loose and artificial:—

"An early tradition concerning the birth of the Baptist, current among his followers, was combined by a Jewish Christian compiler with a Christian tradition concerning the birth of Jesus of Nazareth, in such a fashion as to make it evident that from the very first St. John's inferiority to our Lord was made manifest."

And Elizabeth and Zachariah are both made to attest the Messiahship of Jesus. This compilation took place, in our writer's view, very early; indeed, about the time when Aquila and Priscilla were brought into contact with Apollos. Mr. Wilkinson had the misfortune to find after he finished his work that his main conclusions had been published some years ago in the *Theologische Tijdschrift*, in a paper by Dr. Völter. This obliged him to give his paper the form of an independent publication. His work, while thoroughly well informed and critical, has a more sober spirit than that of his anticipator, and many of his points will stand examination.

The Gospel according to St. John: an Inquiry into its Genesis and Historical Value. By Dr. Hans Heinrich Wendt. Translated by Edward Lummis. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)—Dr. Wendt's hypothesis that the fourth Gospel embodies a primitive work consisting of discourses of the Lord as reproduced by the Apostle John was stated in his great book on the 'Teaching of Jesus' (1886), and has thus been some time before the public both in Germany and in this country, where that work was translated soon after its production. The present volume contains the detailed proof of the hypothesis, and we are glad to say that the translation is a good one. A new solution of the perennially interesting problem of the fourth Gospel thus lies before the English reader. The evidence of the new theory is drawn from the observation which may be made in every part of the fourth Gospel that the account of the teaching of the Lord which it presents is not homogeneous, but contains various views of the subject, which often lie close together. Their co-existence in the same work, and even in the same passage, makes the understanding of the book difficult. Examples of this are to be seen in the ways in which the miracles of Jesus are regarded, sometimes as the indispensable evidence of the Saviour's mission, and sometimes as unimportant compared with the self-evidencing spiritual message which He brought. Sometimes the second coming of the Lord is insisted on, sometimes it is spiritualized, as if there were no need for Him to come again, being as He is already with His people. A great part of the book is taken up with tracing this dualism of view in detail throughout the Gospel; and the result which is reached is that as the first and third Gospels contain as one of their constituents the *logia* of Matthew, so the fourth Gospel contains the *logia* of St. John, a work which it is not beyond the power of criticism to disentangle from its setting. A table is given at the end of the book of the passages where the earlier work of St. John is to be recognized. If he is asked to describe this early writing

Dr. Wendt responds to the demand. St. John's work contained a history of Jesus which differed from that of the synoptists, but is not excluded by their narratives. It dealt with the visits Jesus paid to Jerusalem in the course of His ministry, which, though the earlier Gospels do not record them, need not be regarded as unhistorical. The statements as to the early intercourse of Jesus with those He afterwards called as His disciples, as to the family at Bethany, as to the day of the Crucifixion, &c., may be correct. As to the teaching, St. John's account of it, while different in texture from that of the synoptists, and not to be considered as reproducing the words of Jesus verbally, is in essentials accurate. It is spiritual in character, does not insist on miracles, but on the "works" of Jesus, a phrase denoting His message and His whole activity. This work of St. John is preserved for us in the fourth Gospel, which principally on that account is to be regarded with much gratitude; but many disparate elements are added to it by the later writer, who had other views to bring forward. This theory, designed to save for the fourth Gospel at least a partial authorship of the Apostle John, has been, as the author tells us in his preface, rejected by its critics in Germany. It will probably fare better in this country, for a time. The difficulties it has to meet will, however, prove too strong for it. The historical accuracy of the fourth Gospel can only be maintained at the expense of the synoptists; and many find it hard to believe that the discourses in John are derived in any degree from one who had heard the Saviour and who repeated them from memory.

The fourth edition of *The Epistles of St. John; the Greek Text with Notes and Essays*, by the late Bishop Westcott, is a reprint (Macmillan) of the last issue, with some little additions from the late Bishop's notes on his own copy. All that careful and accurate scholarship can do for the sacred text in the hands of one very conscious of the doctrinal system of his Church is here fully and finely set forth.

Etudes sur les Évangiles. Par le Père V. Rose, O.P., Professeur à l'Université de Fribourg. (Paris, Welter.)—Father Rose is Professor of Exegesis at the little Swiss university of Fribourg, and has been led by the inquiry of a friend, as well as by what he knows of the mental experiences of his students, to consider the question whether a Roman Catholic theologian is free to study the life and doctrine of our Lord in the style prevailing in the Protestant schools of Germany and Switzerland—i.e., restricting oneself to the Synoptic Gospels. He has devoted two years, he tells us, to the examination of the problem, and he publishes the results of his inquiries in a volume of essays, the subjects of which are: 1. The fourfold Gospel; 2. The miraculous conception; 3. The kingdom of God; 4. The Father in heaven; 5. The Son of Man; 6. The Son of God; 7. Redemption; 8. The empty tomb. The principal problems of the life of Christ and the documentary evidence bearing on them are thus taken up. While the writer exercises considerable freedom, as any one must do who seeks to guide on such questions the minds of men living in this age, his conclusions are conservative. He tells us he has been attacked in Roman Catholic quarters for conceding too much to the methods of Protestant theology, and we notice that he has been included in the assault lately delivered on Père Loisy, of Paris; but we cannot see that the teaching of this book leads to any heresy. On the miraculous conception it is held that the fact was known to the Apostle Paul, though he is silent with regard to it, since it was treated as a mystery. The kingdom Jesus spoke of was not national or political, but spiritual and universal; He opened it to all men, but deferred indefinitely the period of its arrival. In speaking of the doc-

trine of Jesus, Father Rose manifests some exaltation of style, and proves himself to have a living hold of that truth in which all Christians are one, and round which the unification of Christianity, if it is ever to take place, must be effected. The "My Son" of the heavenly voice at the baptism he considers as spoken in the sense of the Psalms and the Prophets, not in that of the fourth Gospel. On the other hand, he urges that Jesus was conscious of a unique Sonship of God in a metaphysical sense; we are not to say that He was the Son because of His knowing the Father, but that He knew the Father because He was the Son. While we cannot agree with many of the conclusions of the writer, we can most heartily recommend his book to that class of readers for whom it is intended as that of a very competent, well-informed, and fair-minded writer.

The Credibility of the Book of the Acts of the Apostles: being the Hulsean Lectures for 1900-1901. By Frederic Henry Chase, D.D. (Macmillan.)—This book deserves a welcome. Prof. Chase enters little into the antiquarian and historical features of the narrative in Acts; what he tries to do is to trace the clue, which he believes is to be found in this book alone, from the simple beliefs of the primitive Church to the theology of St. Paul. On the linguistic side of the problem he is well equipped, as every one who has any acquaintance with textual studies knows; his discussion of the question in what language St. Peter spoke at Pentecost and on other occasions is a very suggestive one. In many passages in Acts he gives new renderings, and points out fresh meanings in the words. His defence of the Lucan authorship, however, and his indications how St. Luke came to write Acts and what advantages he possessed for doing so, are not convincing. It was St. Paul, we are told, who suggested to his companion the writing of the book. St. Luke knew, of course, all about St. Paul, with whom he had travelled and sojourned so much. True, he was a Gentile and did not understand the inwardness of Paul's contentings with the Jewish Christians; true, also, he did not write Acts till long after the events it records. But he had, on the other hand, heard some of Paul's speeches, and even taken shorthand notes of them, and he had heard Paul tell the story of his conversion in the different ways in which it is told in Acts. On the earlier parts of the history St. Luke had information from St. Philip, St. James, St. Mark, and others, whom he had consulted, according to his statement in the prologue to the Gospel, which is taken as applying to Acts also. St. Peter's speeches, though not spoken originally in Greek, but in a mixture of Greek and Aramaic, and perhaps in a conversational and exclamatory rather than a connected fashion, were preserved in the Church at Jerusalem by the Hellenistic converts in a Greek version; and he himself had looked over the copy of his speeches in Greek which St. Luke used. St. Luke edited the speeches he reports, as he also did the discourses in the Gospel, and gave them form and expression, yet they are not imagined, but truly historical. All these statements are to be found in Dr. Chase's lectures, and enter into his working hypothesis. One sees that the difficulties in the way of taking Acts as a strictly historical account are felt by him and that he goes some way to meet them. The miracles he scarcely defends. He does not believe in literal tongues of fire at Pentecost; it was the sun's rays which, streaming through the colonnades and arches of the Temple, rested on the Apostles, and the phenomenon received a mystical interpretation. The casting of lots in chap. i. is said to be a sign of the spiritual immaturity of the Church before the Spirit came to her. The discussion of the speeches of Acts is, however, the main part of the book; it is here that Dr. Chase sees the centre and stress of the battle about Acts to lie. Much of what he claims to prove will be granted by

the growing opinion of scholars. That the speeches of St. Peter and that of St. Paul at Antioch contain a true record of very early Christian teaching may be regarded as made out. And that much of the other speeches of St. Paul corresponds to teaching to be found in the Epistles is also undeniable. But from these facts to the conclusion that Luke's whole narrative is trustworthy is a long step, and Dr. Chase does not really help us much to make this step. The evidence he relies on is chiefly in detail, and it must be said that he does not tell us quite enough of the history of doctrine in the New Testament, especially of the genesis and bearing of the Pauline gospel as gathered from the Epistles. When an idea in the Pauline speeches in Acts is found also in the Epistles, this is pointed out; when expressions occur in them which are not in the Epistles we are told that they prove the speech not to have been made up from the Epistles. The evidence may please those already of Dr. Chase's way of thinking, but it will scarcely convert any who think otherwise. The fact remains, in spite of all that is said here, that in Acts St. Peter and St. Paul preach the same doctrine, and that it is not St. Paul's doctrine, for Acts xiii. 39 and Gal. ii. 16 are plainly opposite to each other. The fact also remains that while St. Paul represents himself as independent of and apart from the Jerusalem Apostles, Acts makes him their dependant and subordinate. St. Paul, in Romans i. 14, recognizes no duty on his part to preach to the Jews, a fact our author overlooks even when quoting this verse (p. 171); but in Acts he always goes to them first. While we recognize in these Hulsean Lectures much that is good and useful in detail, and look forward with pleasure to the commentary on Acts which the author is preparing, we cannot think that he has made out his case on the main question. Pauline thought was a peculiar growth, called forth by the exigencies of the Gentile mission, and ceasing afterwards to be held in its sharpness. It is natural that a writer about the end of the first century should not insist on it. But that one who had been St. Paul's intimate companion on his journeys and had been with him at the time when the great Epistles were coming into existence should show no more interest in the doctrine of the Cross than Acts does, nor any deeper understanding of the controversies that doctrine aroused, is a thing which Dr. Chase cannot be held to have shown to be likely.

An Introduction to the Thessalonian Epistles, containing a Vindication of the Pauline Authorship of both Epistles, and an Interpretation of the Eschatological Section of 2 Thess. ii., by E. H. Askwith, B.D. (Macmillan), supplies an account of the founding of the Church at Thessalonica, in which the apparent discrepancies between Acts and the Epistles are fairly considered with a discussion of the question of genuineness, the objections of Schrader and Baur, which are now of the nature of antiquities, being carefully gone over. In matters of history and of exegesis Mr. Askwith is a competent student; in New Testament thought and doctrine, however, his step is less firm. On p. 124 we read that it is unnecessary to suppose that St. Paul's gospel differed from that of the other Apostles, a statement which is certainly at variance with many of his own expressions. We also read that there is no evidence that St. Paul expected the scene of the consummation of the kingdom to be on earth, on which see Rom. viii. 21. We read of elders having been ordained by the Apostles wherever they went; this is according to the representations in Acts, but in the Pauline Epistles no act of the kind is mentioned. The absence of the distinctive Pauline doctrines in these Epistles is not explained, which is an omission. Mr. Askwith gives a new interpretation of the prophetic passage in chap. ii. of the second Epistle, which will be found very interesting and plausible. His view that St. Paul is here giving not a new prophecy, but an exposi-

tion of the Gospel Apocalypse Mark xiii., is deserving of attention; his identifications of the man of lawlessness and of the agent who "lets" or restrains—the first being the Emperor, who claims divine honours, the second Claudius, who opposed that claim—can scarcely, we fear, both stand at once. The second Epistle is recognized as being formed on the first and wanting in originality, but the position to which it is relegated by the recognition that it copies the first is scarcely realized. "A poor thing, but St. Paul's own," must be the verdict, if Mr. Askwith's reasoning, which agrees with that of most modern critics, is accepted.

SHORT STORIES.

A Dissertation upon Second Fiddles. By Vincent O'Sullivan. (Grant Richards.)—It is easy to discern who has been Mr. O'Sullivan's exemplar in the composition of this work. In a loose sort of way it may be said to consist of four short stories; but the racy style, the liberty of digression, the familiar nudging of the reader in the ribs, the play that is made with the mechanical part of writing, abrupt beginning and termination of chapters and the like—all this bespeaks the presiding influence of the Rev. Laurence Sterne. To point out this overt resemblance, however, is almost tantamount to implying a deep dissimilarity of effect upon the reader; for it is one thing to write like Sterne in the age of Sterne, and another thing to write like Sterne with the limitations of the present day. The result is a daring, even a defiant, book—a result which, in this decorous age, the employment of certain forcible expressions permitted to our forefathers does not tend to mitigate. Besides, there is evidently a more militant tone in Mr. O'Sullivan's railing against the foibles of humanity than is to be found in the author of 'Tristram Shandy.' What are foibles to the humourist assume the rank of vices to the moralist, and it is the moral purpose which is uppermost in these pages. Not that the book is deficient in humour, either; but inasmuch as the author regards life with a somewhat serious eye, his humour has seldom the kindly twinkle of Sterne. Nor has it the bitter irony of Swift. It rather resembles the harsh mockery of a Juvenal, and, as with Juvenal, it often gives place to mere denunciation and invective. We proceed to notice two bad faults. The first is that the author, who has a large command of language, does not back it up with an equal amount of new and striking reflection, so that the effect is often one of fierce volubility and nothing else. The second fault is in the manner, which is at times decidedly antiquated and unreal. "For a legitimate prince, till he has reigned a number of years, it must depend on his predecessor whether his subjects are favourable, or hostile, or indifferent; since it is a truth much neglected that princes inherit a kingdom the temper of which has been created by the preceding monarch." This solemn sort of commonplace (if it is meant to be taken seriously) belongs to the seventeenth rather than to the twentieth century. Indeed, it is not until the third section of his work, entitled 'Of Friends,' that the author seems to write consistently as his own nature directs; until then he is always more or less imaginatively putting on some other character than his own, and writing accordingly. The result is a departure from the normal mode of expression, which strikes us as affected instead of individual. At the same time we recognize considerable merit in the stories, which these out-of-date digressions constantly interrupt. The characters are all firmly drawn, though somewhat overcharged. Mr. O'Sullivan will take it in good part if we advise him to moderate his rather forced abnormality, which, after all, is but a poor kind of literary antics, and to be himself instead of the shadow of somebody else. His undeniable

vigour and humour will amply protect him from the charge of dulness and insipidity.

The Dame of the Fine Green Kirtle. By Torquill MacLeod. (Long.)—The story that gives its title to this little green volume is the first, though by no means the best, of seventeen, all of which are concerned with life in the Scottish Highlands. There is here none of the rather wearisome dialect which pertains to what is called the "kailyard" in fiction. The spelling is comfortably familiar and sound, and the peculiarities of diction which occur are suggestively quaint, and have a pleasing effect. Occasionally the author forgets the key in which his composition is set, as on pp. 91 and 92; but upon the whole his little book is harmonious and consistent; and in several stories, such as 'The Mermaid's Death Grip,' 'How Hector of Mamore became a Silent Man,' 'The Phantom Piper,' and some others, we have genuine glimpses of really interesting Highland folk-lore.

Petronilla, and other Stories of Early Christian Times, by S. N. Sedgwick (Newnes), are "founded upon ancient legends of the Christian Church, contained in the writings of the Fathers, or in apocryphal acts and gospels," and they are meant to furnish examples of "the strenuous earnestness and zeal of the early Church." The author's idea of new-modelling these legendary fragments into tales suited to modern taste has much to recommend it, and his purpose is undoubtedly praiseworthy. Unfortunately, something more than good intentions, or even good material, is required to produce anything like good literature, and with the best will in the world to read these stories sympathetically, we are irritated and repelled by their artistic defects. Fiction of this type has recently enjoyed considerable favour, and there are many who think that its influence is good; if that be so, 'Petronilla' may deserve well of its readers, but as a work of art its claims to admiration are certainly slender.

Norse Stories. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. Edited by Katharine Lee Bates. (Chicago, Rand, McNally & Co.)—The Scandinavian mythology, though it lacks the artistic grace and refinement of the Greek, has qualities which must always make it appeal most forcibly to the natural man. It is splendidly direct, strong in interest and imagination, and uniformly brave and wholesome. The right-minded child, therefore, can hardly fail to appreciate it, and it is principally to him that this little volume of Norse stories, taken from the Elder and the Younger Edda, is addressed. Mr. Mabie writes with vigour and sympathy, and his versions of these old tales are successful, and commendably free from the impertinent additions and interpolations which so often disfigure work of this kind. The book, as we have said, is written mainly for young readers, but the editorial portion of it is meant for those of maturer years; it includes certain more or less elementary notes and explanations, a somewhat entertaining address to teachers on the right way of reading these stories in the class-room, and a pronouncing and defining index of the proper names. We may warn readers of the last that several of the etymologies they will find in it are erroneous and require revision. We cannot think that Mr. Wright's illustrations add to the value of the book.

A King and his Campaigners, by Verner von Heidenstam, which forms part of "The Greenback Library" (Duckworth & Co.), has been translated from the Swedish by Axel Tegnier, and, despite a few grammatical slips in the English, well translated. But, judging by this single specimen—a rash method—one would not be inclined to prophesy any considerable measure of popularity in England for this "great Little Master's" work. The stories in this volume

all deal with the personality of Charles XII. and the condition of Sweden during the early part of the eighteenth century. Style and treatment are entirely impressionistic, and naturally suffer from the defects of the impressionistic school in fiction, chief among which rank obscurity of outline and purport. Perhaps the best story is 'The Keeper of the Castle Stores,' which describes very briefly the siege of the fortress of Riga. Gunnel, a grandmother of eighty years, was the keeper of the stores. The besieged force was starving. The order came that all women, young and old, sick and hale, were to be thrust out of the gates in order that only the fighting men might profit by the scant remaining stores. Afterwards, a sally was made against the enemy. The venture over—

"Loose bands of the tired and wounded were filing through the gateway. Rearmost, came a very meagre and exhausted ancient. A ruddy sabre-cut gaped in his chest, yet with strenuous exertion he was trailing home a dead boy lying in his arms.....Troopers bent over him to examine his wound, and the bloody shirt over his bosom was slit open. 'What!' cried they, starting back. 'It is a woman!'"

It was Gunnel, the keeper of the castle stores, dragging her dead grandson. She had put on a man's clothes and worked night and day with the men that she might avoid the order relating to women, and remain to care for her grandson.

"The officers and men looked irresolutely at the Governor-General, whose decree she had broken. The stick shook in his hand, and fell on the flagging—his lips moved apart. 'Dip the colours,' said he." And so the siege was ended.

Mr. Samuel Minturn Peck in his *Alabama Sketches* (Chicago, McClurg) does not seem to have the peculiar gift of being able to give general interest to details of life that may be interesting to those who are acquainted with it. Negro humour, local politics, religious denominational squabbles, and such like matters are no doubt easy to write about, but it is difficult to make them interesting. Even in America it seems they have begun to pall, and they have hardly ever proved attractive to English readers.

STATE PAPERS AND CALENDARS.

Calendar of Letter-Books of the City of London: Letter-Book D. (Privately printed.)—Dr. Sharpe, the Records Clerk of the City, who is editing these volumes for the Corporation, explains in his opening remarks that Letter-Book D is mainly concerned with the years 1309-14, although it contains some entries of later date. In his detailed introduction he draws attention to the chief subjects of interest in its pages, the foremost place being occupied by the record of admissions to the freedom by "redemption," and of the binding and discharge of apprentices. The ways in which the freedom was obtained and the substantial privileges it conferred are discussed by Dr. Sharpe at some length, and deserve careful study. The discovery in the freedom of a possible "link with ancient Rome" is, we think, to be deprecated, in view of the now exploded derivation of "many of the characteristics of London municipal organization" from Roman sources; and St. Paul's allusion to his free birth, "with a sly suggestion, perhaps, that he at least was no *parvenu*," is somewhat out of place. In other respects Dr. Sharpe's remarks on the freedom are instructive. The privilege, we learn, under Edward II. was bought by a payment of from five to one hundred shillings, unless obtained by influence. A point to which attention might have been drawn is that the apprentices who are named in this volume seem to have come from the counties nearest to London, especially north of the Thames, and most of all from Essex. The places from which they came are here occasionally identified, but "Golden-

morton" is surely Guilden Morden, Cambridgeshire, not Gilmorton, Leicestershire. For the constitutional history of the City the restriction of the franchise under Edward II. is of some importance. We have here an ordinance of the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, in 1313, for summoning only "the better men" to the election of sheriffs, and a royal writ of 1315 for the exclusion of "the common people and plebeians" from the Guildhall elections—an exclusion which the City enforced by proclamation under threat of imprisonment. Another question which arose about this time was that of the necessity for the sheriffs-elect to make oath before the barons of the Exchequer. The City stoutly denied that they could be called upon to do so, but the Crown would not give way and the struggle was persistent. But even more persistent was the standing financial struggle. In 1311 the City made a gift to the king of 1,000 marks for the war in Scotland, which was sent to him packed in canvas-covered baskets. In the following year he announced his intention of tallaging the citizens. They firmly denied his right to do so, but only gained a respite till the next Parliament by a substantial loan, a process which they had to repeat a year later. In addition to their contributions of money the Londoners supplied Edward, at the close of 1314, with a force of cross-bowmen for the defence of Berwick-on-Tweed. In this volume are given full details of the levy, from which it appears that there were six companies of twenty men and a "vintainer" each, armed with "aketons," "bacinets," and "coletteres" of iron. The men received fourpence a day and the vintainers sixpence, and three carts were provided to carry their arms. Though the City itself was free from strife, it was constantly kept in an anxious state by the struggle between the barons on the one hand, and the king and his favourite on the other. At the king's request the mayor is found making stringent ordinances for keeping the City on the king's behalf early in 1312; the gates were chained, the walls strengthened, the ditch deepened, and the wharves guarded. But the barons actually met in London the following month, and though Edward visited the City in July the citizens seem to have averted the royal displeasure. This volume, like its predecessors, is elaborately indexed, and the series, when complete, will be a welcome contribution to the history of London, and, indeed, of English municipal institutions.

The *Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Edward III., 1343-5* (Eyre & Spottiswoode), makes the fifth volume of the Edward III. Calendar. We owe all five to the industry and energy of Mr. R. F. Isaacson, whose first volume appeared in 1893 and fourth in 1900. Thus we may look forward to another of these huge and useful tomes every two years until the reign is completed. There is no need to characterize this fresh instalment at length. The index steadily improves in quality as the experience and knowledge of the compiler grow. If it were any use to make suggestions we should like to ask for a special dated list of the *inspeximus* charters and exemplifications of older documents that are scattered about the volume. An interesting example of the strange way in which these crop up is to be seen in the very important list of those who did fealty to Edward of Carnarvon as Prince of Wales in 1301, inserted in the roll of 1344 by way of exemplification of a certificate by the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer, no doubt as a guide as to what was to befall the Black Prince, who was now in the same position in which his grandfather had been more than forty years earlier. It is hard that the historian of the earlier reign should have no other means than the general index of discovering a document so useful for his purpose in so unsuspected a place. The difficulty is

even greater with charters, such as that of Henry III. to Kingston, Surrey, printed in *extenso* on pp. 3, 4.

Year-Books of the Reign of Edward III.: Year XVII. Edited and translated by Luke Owen Pike. (Eyre & Spottiswoode.)—It is a rare though none the less welcome privilege nowadays to chronicle the publication of a new volume of the "Rolls Series." It is the price we pay for the magnificent series of Calendars that the space taken on our bookshelves by the familiar dark brown octavos of the "Chronicles and Memorials" now very seldom needs readjustment. The only work in hand still is that which was arranged long ago, and most of this is the continuation of the longer series. Longest and in some ways the most important of these is the collection of 'Year-Books of Edward III.,' on which Mr. Pike has been for many years engaged. It is needless to characterize a work whose quality has already been so often dwelt upon by us. We note that in his preface Mr. Pike expresses his regret at the suspension for the present of his favourite scheme for a calendar of cases recorded in the 'Placita de Banco' to be carried on *pari passu* with the 'Year-Books,' apparently because there is no special grant from the Treasury for it. This is not an opportune moment to untie the purse-strings of a department never particularly sympathetic with historical research. May we not, however, make the suggestion that the public money now spent unprofitably on the unnecessary translation page by page of these 'Year-Books' should be saved by simply discontinuing the bad old tradition of providing a gratis "crib" for poor scholars in old French, the saving thus made being appropriated to carrying out Mr. Pike's wishes?

Calendar of State Papers, Foreign, 1577-8. By A. J. Butler. (Eyre & Spottiswoode.)—This volume of the Calendar ought to be of considerable service to those who desire to know intimately the diplomatic methods of Queen Elizabeth. It is needless to praise the care and accuracy of Mr. Butler or the interesting preface which gives the main gist of the documents. They are chiefly concerned with the Low Countries and Elizabeth's relations with the Prince of Orange and Don John of Austria. As may be supposed, they exhibit the queen in the light of a subtle opportunist, anxious to be on good terms with Philip while at the same time keeping open the festering sore which eventually rotted the Spanish power. For in spite of all her protestations it is clear that a good deal was said with a view to assuring the States-General of the untrustworthiness of Don John and his brother, and the hopelessness of coming to any permanent arrangement with the king. At the beginning of the period there was some apparent danger that, trusting to the Pacification of Ghent and to the aristocratic jealousy of the prince, the Catholics of Flanders would desert the cause of liberty, and that the breach which was afterwards effected between the two main divisions of the Netherlands would come about, to the ruin of the prince and of "the religion." It is impossible here to follow in detail the tortuous course of the diplomacy: the summoning of the Archduke Matthias, the intrigues with Alençon-Anjou, the arrest of the Duke of Aerschot, and the dispatch of Duke Casimir with the help of English money to the aid of the oppressed Dutch. It is clear, however, that the queen saw further than her ministers, for there was no real danger of any serious alliance between France and Spain so long as Catherine dei Medici could hold her own against the Guises. In this connexion it is amusing to note the claim made on behalf of the queen-mother that she always dealt "plainly and roundly with her

friends." Such a claim in the contriver of Colligny's "accident" (as it is termed) was only less ludicrous than that of Elizabeth to "stand much on her royal word." The value of the latter is illustrated in this very book, for the queen, after agreeing to send men and money to the Dutch, calmly withdrew the offer of men (greatly to the disappointment of Leicester, who was to have commanded), and told them it was just the same thing to send Casimir and provide paltry financial aid. The Dutch were of course obliged to accept this for want of better help, but they were naturally not well pleased, nor were their stronger supporters in England. But the queen probably did the best she could from her own point of view. The Dutch were doubtless a "troublesome and chargeable people"; and Escovedo had pointed out previously that it was easier to conquer England than "the Isles." When Philip was convinced of this—it took another half dozen years to bring about the conviction—he set about preparing the Armada. If the queen had given open help to the Dutch, he might have attempted his invasion at once and succeeded in his enterprise through our unreadiness. The figure of the Prince of Orange stands out in these documents, and it is clear that he made a great impression upon Davison. If ever there was a conflict which was decided by the balance of intelligence it was this between one of the most stupid of monarchs and his disaffected subjects. A very little more wisdom on Philip's part and a very little less genius on that of William the Silent would have led to a different result. For all the chances belonged to Philip, and it is amazing to see how he threw them away by the arrogance of language and fatuity of action which never deserted him. For the rest, there are one or two very interesting by-matters, such as Davison's demanding arrears of pay on the plea that, as in duty bound, he had made twenty of the nobles drunk at his expense at a dinner party; and the description of the Electress of Saxony:—

"There was no man whom he knew better than the Duke of Saxony; an excellent prince of himself nobly disposed, but his wife did as it were enchant him; she was so jealous of him that none could serve him, unless she liked him; in *summa* that she would be present at the pulling off his boots to spy who in that office served him."

The letters of Sturmius are among the most valuable in the volume, of which a good deal of the other contents have been previously published. The account of Beale's mission to prevent a Lutheran assembly meeting to condemn other Reformed communions is worth noting:—

"Another yet more grievous and far-reaching evil will arise, namely, that as we say in the Creed that the Church of Christ is universal, so it will universally touch all the Churches which dissent from this new formula; that is, the Churches of England, Ireland, France, Scotland, Poland, Switzerland, will be condemned unheard. This is to dissolve the unity of the Church and to put a stumbling-block in its way."

Acts of the Privy Council. Vol. XXV. (Eyre & Spottiswoode.)—The period covered by this volume is October, 1595—June, 1596, the register of the Acts from August, 1593, to October, 1595, being now missing. The editor, however, has printed in an appendix of a few pages, from Additional MS. 11,402 in the British Museum, a brief abstract thereof, which appears to have been compiled by an officer of the Privy Council and used by Bishop Burnet. Military and naval affairs continue in the volume before us to assert their growing importance. Special attention was now being paid to the trained bands, whose change of armament is seen in an entry which shows that Buckinghamshire alone retained bowmen among its trained forces, and had already begun to substitute muskets and "callivers" for bows, and pikes for bills. A general in-

quiry ordered in 1594 as to whether all "inhabitantes bee furnished with bowes and arrowes as by the lawes is provided" referred, we think, to what were known as the "able men untrained," the new weapons being barely sufficient for the trained men. A curious constitutional point was raised by the Warwickshire authorities, who questioned the power of the Council to order an array of the local forces without the express direction of the Crown. They were informed that such power had been duly delegated to the Council by the queen. A professional soldier was sent down to Cornwall to organize the trained bands of that county, a Spanish descent upon Mount Bay having caused great alarm and led to "barricading the port townes." Devon was called upon to have in readiness a force of 6,000 men to repel invasion, to be supplemented, in case of necessity, by 4,000 from Cornwall and the same number from Somerset, 3,000 from Dorset, and 2,000 from Wilts; and provision was made for rapid transport, for pioneers, and for horsemen armed "with launces, staves, or petronels." The importance, however, of defence at sea was not forgotten, and in December, 1595, orders were given "to put the Navy Royal in a readiness, and to have the same assisted with some reasonable number of good ships" belonging to private persons. An interesting list of ports from which these ships were demanded shows that out of a total of twenty-six vessels the Cinque Ports, in spite of their reduced importance, were still expected to find four. But, as the editor points out, the principle of "ship-money" is illustrated by the demands on inland towns for contributions to the charges on the ports. The great preparations for a counter-attack on the Spanish ports led to one of those notable constitutional incidents by which the period was characterized. At Colchester Sir John Smythe, an Essex knight, had addressed to the pikemen mustered in array "verie seditious wordes." Summoned before the Council, who took a serious view of the matter, the knight at first shuffled and pleaded "oversight by reason of his drinkinge in the morninge of a great deale of white wyne and sacke"; but at last, confronted with the words he used,

"he beganne to defend his speeches, pretending that by the lawes of the realme no subject ought to be commaunded to goe out of the realme in her Majesty's service, and therefore he seemed to conclude for his defence that he might lawfullie advise the people not to goe in service out of the realme,"

and, indeed, even spoke of two "great lawyers" as having given him their opinions that English sovereigns "could not compell their subjectes to serve in the warres out of the realme." The Council, quick to scent a conspiracy, sent the knight to the Tower and ordered his papers to be searched, and the two great lawyers to be discovered and brought before them. But the State Papers have fuller information on the whole incident. Ireland proved, as ever, a cause of anxiety to the Council, the queen expressing through them her vexation "to see that lande so chargeable beyond all former tymes and the state thereof so dangerous," though reinforcements were grudgingly dispatched. The titles to great estates also were still frequently in dispute. Scotland is, in this volume, represented chiefly by the English ambassador's demand for redress "of an outrageous fact doone by Sir Walter Scott of Brenkesholme and his complices at the Castle of Carlisle." It appears that Sir Walter had forcibly released Willie Armstrong of Kinmont out of the castle, the knight calmly assuring his sovereign that he had "onlie" invaded the queen's realm for the purpose "with 80 horsemen and under syence of night, without anie other deede of hostilitie." The famous Grahames were suspected of complicity in the outrage, and the queen thought it needful to have them punished "and the pride and insolencie of that over-

grown familie to be repressed." The increasing evil of monopolies is visible in these pages, three of the members of the Leathersellers' Company being rigorously imprisoned for opposing a monopoly granted to a groom of the Privy Chamber, while the makers of "viniger, alliger, aqua, and aqua composita" complain of one obtained by an esquire of the stable, and the import of "erthen pottes and bottles" is restricted to a patentee. An interesting letter to the Justices of Middlesex strictly enjoins care in the granting of licences for alehouses, which were alleged to harbour the "roages, vagabondes, and other lewde persons" driven out of the City by the Provost Marshals, and it was ordered "that there shoulde no stronge drincke be used or brewed in the alehouses." Recusants were still largely imprisoned, and an immigrant "with crucifixes and other superstitious reliques" was arrested. A glimpse of deep-sea fishery is afforded by the demand on Norfolk of "Iceland cod" for the provisioning of Berwick, and the Council had to intervene in the herring trade for the ascertainment of the seven-mile limit from Yarmouth fair. Special permission was given to the West-Country ports, in 1595, to export Newfoundland cod to France, the year's catch being large. We may note that William "Uvedall" and William "Udall" were the same man. It is interesting to find him here in local authority, as he was a staunch adherent of the old faith.

RECENT WORK ON PLATO.

Plato. By D. G. Ritchie. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)—To attempt, in a volume of some 200 small pages, to give an account of Plato's life, writings, and philosophy, and of the history of Platonism after Plato, is a bold thing. No one could hope to do adequate justice to so large a theme within so narrow a compass. It is, therefore, inevitable that Prof. Ritchie's 'Plato' should suffer from the usual effects of over-compression: in some parts it is too slight and sketchy to be really instructive or too bald in statement to be interesting, and in other parts, where the treatment is somewhat more detailed, although the conclusions are clearly set forth, the grounds upon which they are based receive very insufficient discussion. These are the faults of his conditions, for which we cannot hold the author responsible. On the contrary, we may say at once that, in spite of his conditions, Prof. Ritchie has produced a good book—a surprisingly good book. He has shown himself to be an expert Hellenist and an expert philosopher; and, what is more, a judicious student of Plato and his commentators. We have seldom seen a better short account of the genesis of Plato's theory than that here given, or a clearer and more suggestive exposition of its significance and development. It is agreeable to find that Prof. Ritchie assents to the ordering of the dialogues as laid down, with substantial unanimity, by the best English Platonists of to-day, and that he rejects accordingly the hypothesis of a Megarian period prior to the 'Republic,' of which Zeller was so strong an advocate. In the chapter on 'Plato and his Contemporaries' we find some useful remarks on the Sophists and Antisthenes; but we should have wished to see more attention paid to Democritus. On the other hand, Prof. Ritchie has rightly emphasized the influence of the Pythagorean school, which it seems to have been rather the fashion of late to ignore unduly. Plato himself and Aristotle should suffice to prove that the disciples of Pythagoras were an intellectual power. In the chapters on Plato's ethics and politics, and on his psychology, there is much that is good in the way of general characterization, in spite of the irksome limitations of space; but the kernel of the book is undoubtedly to

be looked for in the middle chapters, which deal with 'Plato's Theory of Knowledge,' the 'Parmenides,' and the 'Timæus.' The view here taken of the 'Parmenides' is, to put it shortly, that the first part sets forth Aristotle's objections to his master's ideal theory, and that in the second part those objections are evaded, if not rebutted, by means of the dialectical exposition of an amended theory. The "later Platonism" thus indicated in the 'Parmenides' is then further elaborated in the succeeding dialogues, 'Sophist,' 'Philebus,' and 'Timæus,' which all teach substantially the same doctrine. But the "later Platonism" which Prof. Ritchie discovers in these dialogues differs in certain important particulars from that associated with the names of Dr. Jackson and Mr. Archer Hind; it is not a theory of "imitation" as opposed to "participation," and it is not a theory of "natural kinds"; to explain precisely wherein it consists would carry us too far, and we must refer the student to the pages in which Prof. Ritchie states his case. In connexion with the criticisms in the 'Parmenides,' the general question of Aristotle's attitude to Plato receives discussion, and the view here taken has much to commend it. The excellence of these central chapters of his little book forces us to protest once more that when a competent scholar is dealing with a subject of deep interest and importance it is nothing short of a positive misfortune that he should become enslaved to the tyranny of a machine-made "series," and have his paper measured out to him by the inch and his ink by the scruple. It is owing to this tyranny that Prof. Ritchie's book cuts but a poor figure as a book on Plato; yet, none the less, we have no hesitation in saying that it contains the truest and most lucid exposition, in a popular way, of the central features of Plato's metaphysics which has yet been published in this country.

Platonis Res Publica. Recognovit J. Burnet. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—This is a handy edition of the complete text of the 'Republic,' furnished with a short preface and concise critical foot-notes. In his preface the editor maintains, with apparent reason, that the MS. known as Vind. F should be regarded as having the value of an independent source. The revision of the text displays care and judgment; and excellent use, on the whole, has been made of the material available. Many of the most plausible conjectures, new as well as old, receive mention in the notes when not adopted in the text, and among the names which figure most prominently are those of Hartman, Richards, and Adam. Among the conjectural emendations which are given a place in the text are Richards's ἀποφαίνοντες (430 E), Bywater's δακτύλιον ὄντα (359 E), Van Leeuwen's ἔλοισι (468 A), and Adam's φήσιν (501 D), δι' ὃ ἡ (562 B), and δὲ ἰδὲ (580 D). In 553 B λαπρόμενος is rejected with Cobet. No mention, however, is made of several interesting suggestions by well-known scholars, such as Badham's ἐλαυνόμενη (577 E), Tucker's εἰ δὲ καὶ (337 E), Madvig's ἀνοστήρους for ἀπλουστήρους (547 E)—where, however, the true reading probably is ἀμυστήρους. We also miss a note to τὰς ἀπλᾶς (431 C) and ἐν αὐτοῖς (507 D); and the report of Adam's restoration at 511 C, as given in the foot-note, appears to be incomplete. Among the places where Prof. Burnet seems to suffer from an excess of caution we may notice 411 E and 585 C. In the latter passage the vulgate ἡ οὖν αἰεὶ ὁμοῖον, κ.τ.λ., can hardly be tortured into anything like sense, and it is unfair to the author to credit him with nonsense. In the former passage it is hard to believe that Plato wrote ὡς περ θηρίον πρὸς πάντα διαπράττειν as it stands, and πρὸς (πάντας) πάντα might be suggested in addition to the alternatives mentioned in the note. We are also disappointed at finding no fresh solution offered of the textual puzzles in 387 C and 581 E. The

reading adopted in 365 D is τὶ καὶ ἡμῖν μελητέον, which has some slight manuscript support; but Tucker's οὐδὲν καὶ is probably on the right lines, and suggests οὐτὶ καὶ as the original. In 358 E τί ὁν τεῖς scarcely possible, and πούν τε τι may be offered as a modification of Adam's conjecture. At 551 D ἵσως is retained: Plato may have written ἀδεῶς rather than ἰσχυρῶς, which has been proposed ingeniously by Richards. Of the new corrections originated by the editor himself, the most striking is that in 533 E, δηλοῖ πως τὴν ἔξιν σαφηνεῖν λέγειν ἐν ψυχῇ (ἀρκεῖσι; Ναί). Ἀρκεῖσι οὖν, κ.τ.λ., which is clever and not unlikely to be correct. Minor novelties are introduced into the text in 437 B (ἀρ' ἂν οὖν), 444 B (τῷ δ' οὐ δουλεύειν), 536 B (ἐν τῇ παρόντι τι), and a few other places; while several new excisions are adopted, of which the most extensive is that of ἡ καὶ.....ἀποκρινεῖσθαι (500 A). It is to be regretted that so competent a piece of editing should be disfigured by a number of minor typographical errors such as occur in 341 B, 353 A, and elsewhere; and the apparent discrepancy between the text and foot-note at 468 A should be rectified.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. METHUEN & Co. publish *Lord Strathcona, the Story of his Life*, by Mr. Beckles Willson, an able and well-known writer who has already dealt with similar subjects. The book is to be commended, and the life of Lord Strathcona is one which it was natural to write, but it will perhaps possess more interest for Canadians than general attraction for the ordinary reader. There is no more sympathetic figure in the Empire than that of "Sir Donald Smith," as the distinguished Canadian peer still prefers to call himself; and while the term "modesty" is generally out of place when applied to leading "Empire-Builders," as it is by Mr. Beckles Willson to Lord Strathcona, in this particular case it is not undeserved.

MR. SYDNEY GALVAYNE, who has served in South Africa as an honorary lieutenant in the Remount Department, is responsible for a little volume, *War Horses Present and Future*, published by Messrs. Everett & Co. We are able highly to commend it as worthy of the consideration of all those who are interested in the remount question. The author will not be more popular with the Remount Department than is Mr. Burdett-Coutts with the Army Medical Department, but there is, we are convinced, equal ground for the strictures in each case, and in the present instance it cannot be pretended that there is any attack on persons.

THE inclusion in the already popular series of "Rulers of India" (Oxford, Clarendon Press) of an account of *Asoka, the Buddhist Emperor of India*, was an excellent thought. There are possibly but few Oriental scholars (in the strict sense of the term) who have leisure or ability to write in a thoroughly popular style on a subject like this, and, failing the services of one of these, it would be hard to find a man better qualified, by a long and fruitful course of archaeological research in India, for the work before us than Mr. Vincent Arthur Smith. The edicts of Asoka, the Constantine of Buddhism, graven on rocks and pillars through the length and breadth of India, are surpassed in interest, whether human or religious, by no similar series of documents in the world, ancient or modern. From them we learn what Indian internal administration was like three centuries before our era (here Mr. Smith's experience as an administrator helps him to realize and effectively to fill in the picture outlined by the documents); we catch glimpses of the relations of India towards Greek and other frontier states; and, above all, we realize the vigorous missionary spirit, more gentle and reasonable than that of Islam, more judicious and effectively

Oriental than that of Christianity, which brought Buddhism to the position which it still to some extent occupies as one of the purest and most generous of the religions of the East. The disparaging remarks in the preface as to the carefully considered international scheme of transliteration (why is it muddled up with Max Müller's superseded lucubrations?) are very unsatisfactory. The arrangement of the book is good, particularly the clear separation of legendary matter. Those who wish to read more of Asoka (and we hope they will be many) may continue their studies in a new and attractively issued German work by Dr. E. Hardy, of Würzburg, called 'König Asoka, Indiens Kultur in der Blütezeit des Buddhismus.'

Extracts from the Account Rolls of the Abbey of Durham. Edited for the Surtees Society by the Rev. Canon Fowler.—In his preface to the first of these three volumes of conventual records Canon Fowler has explained the circumstances which led to the gradual expansion of the present edition. The Account Rolls were at first examined for the purpose of the annotation of the editor's work on 'The Rites of Durham.' This examination soon suggested an appendix to that work dealing with the evidence of these interesting accounts. Finally it was resolved to publish these or extracts thereof, in a separate volume. This volume has now "grown into three," a fact, we may at once remark, for which antiquaries have every reason to be thankful. At the same time, the circumstance that, but for Canon Fowler's initiative and the generosity of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, these important local records might have remained unavailable to students for an indefinite period must not obscure the fact that the present edition cannot be regarded as definitive. The extracts printed here differ widely in this respect from the select texts published by the Selden and some other societies. They are, indeed, for the most part abstracts, skillfully prepared with the object of setting out the material entries contained in successive accounts, but insufficient for purely statistical purposes. Moreover, the Latin text is not uniformly extended, and, in places, would probably be found unintelligible to readers unversed in the elements of palaeography. Even those who are more expert might well be puzzled by such an entry as the following, which is typical of a formula covering nearly fifty pages of the text. The figures are references to editorial foot-notes:

"D' Joh'e Teddi j (o)² bz (p²² bras g' (bo)²..... (no)² q'r (nō)² nō ost po n° q° uln bo bz si mag."

It is true that many of the early rolls are badly mutilated, and others may have appeared to the editor as comparatively unimportant. It may also be conceded that the question of extending a contracted document is still decided by the individual taste of English editors. At least no reader of the work before us will be likely to attribute the method employed in the present instance to the indifference or inexperience of the editor. Canon Fowler has proved himself once more equal to the elucidation of the most difficult passages in the text, and his mediaeval glossary is a model of sound and conscientious scholarship. On the other hand, the system of presenting a contracted text, represented by such typographical devices as are feasible, for the information of the unlearned reader has involved the preparation of an exhaustive index and glossary, without which the text itself would be of little practical value. Here the material words which frequently figure in the text in an abbreviated and often unintelligible form will be found correctly extended and expounded with consummate learning. The result, therefore, is eminently satisfactory, but in the hands of a less accomplished editor it might have been

far otherwise, and the precedent can scarcely be regarded as a prudent one. Even Canon Fowler himself has occasionally failed to present the correct reading of the MSS. owing to the failure of a typographical imitation of the original. Thus, the marginal note (p. 89), "Mem. de una olla data per patrem j Ryeu," is obviously meaningless, and is queried accordingly by the editor. But a compulsory extension would doubtless have resulted in the figure i of the MS. being copied as the letter j. Possibly the pious donor may be identified with the father of John Ryton, a former bursar of the abbey, unless, indeed, the reading should be "fratrem." The introduction to the subject-matter of these three volumes has been placed at the end of the whole work, and deserves the careful study of all who would make themselves acquainted with the economy of a typical religious house in the north of England. A noticeable and valuable adjunct is found in the shape of a 'List of Subjects' tabulated under appropriate headings. Further reference to these interesting accounts is promised in the learned editor's forthcoming edition of the 'Durham Rites' in the same series.

MESSRS. BELL'S admirable edition of *The Prose Works of Jonathan Swift* has reached vol. ix., though vols. vi. and vii., comprising the Irish Tracts, are not yet issued. The ninth volume contains the contributions to the *Tatter, Examiner, Spectator, and Intelligencer*. Compared with other works of Swift these papers cannot be said to hold the highest rank; yet they are of great importance politically, and supplement in a most valuable manner the more famous political tracts, such as those on the 'Conduct of the Allies' or the 'Public Spirit of the Whigs.' Swift's *Examiners*, indeed, rendered incalculable service to the Harley ministry: they spoke to the whole kingdom, as Mr. Churton Collins has well said, and not to the political cliques of the metropolis, and in spite of their frequent sophistry they are so plausible that they must have carried conviction. Mr. Temple Scott, in his preface, disputes Swift's title to be styled "The Prince of Journalists," because in his view the journalist does not form and lead public opinion, but merely expresses it. We are not at all sure that this definition holds good even for modern journalism, and it certainly was not Swift's idea of a journalist's duty. But whether we call him journalist or political publicist, the fact remains that he guided public opinion in support of the ministry, and that is what some modern journalists still aim at. The volume is carefully edited, like its predecessors, though Mr. Scott has delegated most of the work to Mr. W. Spencer Jackson, who "collated the texts, revised the proofs, and supplied most of the notes." The notes on historical, bibliographical, and literary subjects are ample and accurate, but there might have been more explanations of obscurities in the text—e.g., on "tribes painted on the church walls" (p. 47), "a plum and a gold chain" (p. 48), "the person produced as mine in the play-house" (p. 64); and we cannot consider the translations of Swift's Latin quotations adequate. There is a fine reproduction of Jervas's portrait of Swift in the Bodleian, but without the inscription.

An American book on *Colonial Government*, published in "The Citizen's Library" of Economics, edited by Dr. Richard Ely, reaches us from the Macmillan Company, the author being Prof. Paul Reinsch. We have praised on previous occasions many of the volumes of this series. That before us has nothing that is distinctively American, and the examination of colonial problems is in fact conducted throughout its pages almost entirely from the British point of view. We might, indeed, suggest as a weak point that the book deals too largely with the great white colonies, which are peculiar to

us, and not sufficiently with the tropical colonies which are now in the minds of all the rest of mankind, and especially of the Americans themselves; but the latter are by no means excluded from the volume. The writer is sensible, and appears to see the difficulties in the way of modern short cuts to national unity. He, however, hardly realizes the difference of opinion between the Dominion and the Commonwealth, and the fact that every proposal for change must be tested at the weakest point and the question asked how the Australian Commonwealth will receive it. He tells us that the admission of the Agents-General into Parliament is not open to such serious objections as are proposals for an Imperial legislature. His words suggest that the admission of the Agents-General to Parliament is possible; but then we know, on the declaration of both parties in Australia, that it is not possible. Prof. Reinsch describes the aid offered by the self-governing colonies in the South African war as a result of the movement for Imperial Federation. But a professor in a university of the United States ought to keep in mind the enormous extent to which colonial assistance was volunteered in English wars of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The English Publishing House at Mylapore, Madras, issues *Kamala's Letters to her Husband*, a little volume which throws a good deal of light on the married society of the Hindoo middle-class world. The writer is evidently one of those who are attached to the Presidency High Courts, and the society with which he is acquainted is that of the Hindoo employes of Government, who are in touch neither with the aristocracy on the one side nor with the peasantry on the other, and who live in a little world of their own, to some extent affected by English literature and by English ideas, but not as a rule venturing to break with native traditions. The object of the writer probably is to recommend, in an indirect and moderate fashion, what is known in India as "social reform"; it is clear, from the letters of his imaginary lady to her husband, that he does not approve of what he regards as the excesses of the new school. He makes his heroine see much that is good in their ideas, but refuse to make herself a "shocking example" to her neighbours. There is much in the volume which will strengthen the views of those who think that infant marriages should gradually be prohibited by law, because, although it is pointed out that even bigotry does not defend the abuses of the system, yet it is clear that it may live, with all its terrible consequences, for hundreds of years unless some gradual action by the State, in support of the better customs which are approved by the majority of Hindoos, should come to the aid of slowly improving ideals. The author clearly shows that he understands the beauty of the inherent principle of Hindoo marriage, but he appears to be less well acquainted with the corresponding ideal of Christian marriage. He alludes to the former in the words, "The one is a religious ceremony"; and to the latter, "The other is the fulfilment of an engagement, a mutual choice and acceptance, by the parties, of each other." The author here neglects, of course, the fact that in a very large part of the Church marriage is actually a sacrament, and that it is regarded with somewhat similar feelings even by that part of the Church which rejects the actual sacrament. The author goes on to say that Hindoo marriage is indissoluble, while a Christian marriage can be dissolved: a statement which cannot be accepted as entirely true, the greater part of the Church rejecting the dissolubility of Christian marriage and many Christian states refusing to admit it. He goes on to say that he is puzzled to know how a contract entered into before a priest after invocation to God can be revoked without reference to God and without the intervention of a priest, and it is clear that he would avidly

embrace the Roman or High Church view of marriage if it were presented to him. It is, indeed, a curious revelation of the slight extent of the knowledge of the outer world possessed by highly educated Hindoos that our author should evidently be unaware of what is the general Christian view of marriage. The style in which the book is written is not open to the ridicule which is often expended upon the English productions of Hindoo pens. Our author's style, indeed, occasionally is excellent, as, for example, in the passage, "One is called 'meddlesome' by a muddle-headed muckworm." On the other hand, there are a few Hindoo-English catch phrases which annoy us; and in one sentence we imagine that the gentler sex is alluded to as "softer specimens." The book is not entirely suited for general reading, as the warmth of the love passages exceeds that of the Song of Solomon, and there are some bits which suggest wilful naughtiness. As a "document" on India it is, we think, to be highly praised.

An *English Girl in Paris* (Lane) is by an anonymous writer who has a considerable power of amusing readers. The author's art lies in literal translation of French idioms into funny English with a certain notion of humour, which may be found entertaining by many.

We have a little volume on *Western Australia* which we are unable to praise. It is from the pen of Mr. J. G. Davies, and is published by Mr. Evans, of Nantmoel. We should not have thought that there was room for such a book, as the publications of the colonial Government and other easily available works seem to cover the ground.

We have on our table *History of Wicken*, by M. Knowles (Stock),—*Bell's Miniature Series of Painters: Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A.*, by Rowley Cleave; *Frederic, Lord Leighton*, by George C. Williamson, Litt.D.; and *Hans Holbein*, by A. B. Chamberlain (Bell).—*The Lower South in American History*, by W. G. Brown (Macmillan Company).—*The Coronation Regalia*, by W. H. Staepoole, LL.D. (Macqueen).—*The English Coronation Service: its History and Teaching*, by F. C. Eeles (Mowbray).—*London: a Guide for the Visitor, Sportsman, and Naturalist*, revised and enlarged by J. W. Cundall (Greening).—*The Great Awakening*, by E. Phillips Oppenheim (Ward & Lock).—*The Mill of Silence*, by Bernard Capes (Long).—*At the Change of the Moon*, by B. C. Blake (Greening).—*A Woman of Wiles*, by A. Munro (Ward & Lock).—*The White Witch of Mayfair*, by G. Griffith (White).—*Indiscretions*, by C. Hamilton (Treherne).—*A Flying Post*, by Tresham Quaines (Ward & Lock).—*The Words of Jesus*, by G. Dalman (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark).—*Studies in the Greek and Latin Versions of the Book of Amos*, by the Rev. W. O. E. Oosterley (Cambridge, University Press).—*The Apostles' Creed*, by A. C. McGiffert (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark).—*Addresses in Holy Week*, by the Right Rev. A. F. W. Ingram (S.P.C.K.).—*Life's Little Comedies, and other Verses*, by H. Bedwell (Long).—*The Message of Man: a Book of Ethical Scriptures*, arranged by S. Coit, Ph.D. (Sonnenschein).—*Modern Polo*, by Capt. E. D. Miller (Hurst & Blackett).—*Illustrated Guide-Books to Edinburgh, Whitby, Llandudno, and the Northern Section of North Wales* (Ward & Lock).—*and What I Believe ('My Religion')*, and *On Life*, a New Translation, by Leo Tolstoy (Hants, the 'Free Age' Press).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Campbell (A.), *The Books of the Bible: their Contents and Characteristics*, 8vo, 3/6.
Power (M.), *Anglo-Jewish Calendar for Every Day in the Gospels*, cr. 8vo, 2/6.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Hurrell (J. W.), *Measured Drawings of Old Oak English Furniture*, folio, 42/ net.

Longfellow (W. P. P.), Applied Perspective for Architects, 4to, 13/6 net.
Thomson (D. C.), The Barbizon School of Painters, 4to, 42/

Poetry and Drama.

Carman (Bliss), Ode on the Coronation of King Edward VII., cr. 8vo, 5/ net.
Sargant (W. D.), Poems, 12mo, 3/ net.

History and Biography.

Linn (W. A.), The Story of the Mormons from the Date of their Origin to the Year 1901, 8vo, 17/ net.
Wilson (H. W.), After Pretoria: The Guerilla War, Vol. 1, 4to, 15/ net.

Geography and Travel.

Goodrich-Freer (A.), Outer Isles, 8vo, 12/6 net.
Hasler (G.), The Bernese Oberland, Vol. 1, 18mo, 10/ net.
Murray's Handbook for Berkshire, cr. 8vo, 6/

Sports and Pastimes.

Grimble (A.), The Salmon Rivers of Scotland, 4to, 21/ net.
Jordan (D. S.) and Evermann (B. W.), American Food and Game Fishes, roy. 8vo, 21/ net.
Sage (D.) and others, Salmon and Trout, cr. 8vo, 8/6 net.

Philology.

Cicero's Epistulae ad Familiares, edited by L. C. Purser, cr. 8vo, sewed, 2/

Science.

Biggs (H.), Caries of the Spine, 8vo, 2/6
Cunningham (J.), Text-Book of Anatomy, imp. 8vo, 31/6 net.
Hughes (R.), The Principles and Practice of Homoeopathy, cr. 8vo, 18/

Living Animals of the World, Vol. 2, 4to, 10/6 net.
Williams (M. B.), The Strategy of Nature, 4to, sewed, 5/ net.

General Literature.

Andreae (P.), A Life at Stake, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Besant (Sir W.), A Five Years' Tryst, and other Stories, 6/ net.
Custance (O.), Rainbows, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Gordon (J.), Mrs. Clyde, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Mann (M. B.), In Summer Shade, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Marriott (C.), Love with Honour, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Meldrum (D. S.), The Conquest of Charlotte, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Merekowski (D.), The Fore-runner, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Quaines (T.), A Flying Post, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Reinsch (P. S.), Colonial Government, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.
Roberts (M.), Immortal Youth, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Stevens (W. J.), Investment and Speculation in British Railways, cr. 8vo, 4/ net.
Three Hundred Æsop's Fables, translated by the Rev. G. F. Townsend, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Tomlin (J. H.), Some of Ourselves, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Wister (O.), The Virginian, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Boehmer (J.), Der alttestamentliche Unterbau des Reiches Gottes, 4m. 50.
Grützmacher (R. H.), Wort u. Geist, 5m. 50.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Helbing (H.), Handzeichnungen alter Meister, Series 1, Part 1, 55m.
Kunth (J.), Die Mosaiken der christlichen Aera: Part 1, Die Wandmosaiken v. Ravenna, 20m.
Spiegelberg (W.), Demotische Papyrus aus den königl. Museen zu Berlin, 100m.

History and Biography.

Cordier (H.), Histoire des Relations de la Chine avec les Puissances Occidentales, 1880-1902, Vol. 3, Part 2, 10fr.
Schlemann (T.), Die Ermordung Pauls u. die Thronbesteigung Nikolaus I., 10m.
Trölsch (E. v.), Die Pfahlbauten des Bodenseegebietes, 8m.

Geography and Travel.

Suarez (A.), Le Livre de l'Émeraude: En Bretagne, 3fr. 50.

Philology.

Barth (J.), Wurzeluntersuchungen zum hebräischen u. aramäischen Lexicon, 4m.
Gerber (A.) et Greef (A.), Lexicon Taciteum, Part 15, 3m. 60.
Mez (A.), Muhammad ibn Ahmad abulmutahhar alazdi, 12m.

Science.

Bérillon (Dr.) et Farez (P.), Deuxième Congrès International de l'Hypnotisme: Comptes Rendus, 10fr.
Tartarin (A. C.), Tuberculose et Sanatoriums, 3fr. 50.

General Literature.

Gyp, Les Amoureux, 3fr. 50.
Pascal (F.), Le Baptême de Marie-Radé, 3fr. 50.

HERE'S A HEALTH UNTO HIS MAJESTY.

NEW VERSION.

(The Musical Rights Reserved.)

HERE'S a health unto His Majesty,
With our hands all round and round!
Conversion to his enemies,
And may his friends abound!
And he who will not fill his glass
And bid the foaming bottle pass
Is just a rebel rogue or ass,
Not to join our hip, hip, hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
Not to join our hip, hip, hurrah!

Here's a health unto His Majesty
From us farmers one and all!
If you'd touch the top of farmery,
At Sandringham you'll call,
And learn a lesson from your King
In cote and byre and everything
That stock and flock to best doth bring,
With a hip, hip, hip, hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
With a hip, hip, hip, hurrah!

Here's a health unto His Majesty
From his men in hunting pink,
Who proudly chant his sportsmanship
As glass to glass they chink;
"He rode no easy featherweight,
Yet never looked for gap or gate,
But ever like a king rode straight!"
So it's hip, hip, hip, &c.

Here's a health unto His Majesty
From his sons who rule the sea,
For he is Ocean's Emperor,
And to the end shall be.

A skipper staunch, he's aye at home
Upon the waves, and loves the foam
From off their hoary crests to comb!
So it's hip, hip, hip, &c.

Here's a health unto His Majesty
From all good men and true
Who stood for his supremacy—
Who stood and overthrew.
For surely every soldier saith,
"He's had as bold a bout with death
As any Briton who draws breath."
So it's hip, hip, hip, &c.

Here's a health unto His Majesty
And to his lovely Queen,
So wifely and so motherly,
So noble and serene.
Long may they live! long may they reign!
And may we all be here again
As good a health to them to drain!
With a hip, hip, hip, &c.

THE AUTHOR OF 'FATHER O'FLYNN.'

MR. KEGAN PAUL.

MR. KEGAN PAUL died on Saturday last after a lengthened illness. Indeed, since he was run over by an omnibus some years back he had been more or less of a helpless invalid. He was born in 1828, and graduated at Exeter College, Oxford. Being then much under the influence of Maurice and Kingsley, he took Holy Orders, becoming curate of Great Tew. In 1853 he went to Eton to look after the collegers, and in 1862 the college presented him to the vicarage of Sturminster in Dorsetshire. While he was there his opinions gradually veered round to Positivism, and in 1874 he threw up his living, came to London, and was engaged by the late Mr. H. S. King as "reader" to his firm. At this time he published his best work, his 'Life of Godwin,' for which Lady Shelley supplied the chief part of his materials. Shortly afterwards Mr. King grew weary of publishing, and handed over his business to Mr. Paul, who thus unexpectedly found himself one of the chief publishers in London. He put into the enterprise all the capital he could command, and took Mr. Trench, a son of the archbishop, into partnership. He carried on his business with much energy, issuing, besides 'The International Scientific Series' begun by his predecessor, 'The Parchment Library' (in which he edited an issue of Shakspeare), 'The Egoist' of Mr. Meredith, Dr. Badger's 'English-Arabic Lexicon,' the poems of Tennyson, Stevenson's early works, Mr. Hake's 'Life of Gordon,' and many other books of importance. He also launched the *Nineteenth Century* on the world. To young authors he seemed at first a special instrument of Providence raised up for their benefit; but, although a fire on his premises enabled some of them to print a second edition, they gradually discovered that the publisher who talked so pleasantly about literature was no more able than his less accomplished brethren to secure them a wide sale and large profits, and after a time he was less frequently seen at the Savile Club. Unfortunately for himself, he was induced to become a director of the Hansard Printing and Publishing Company and other cognate enterprises, through which he lost much money and had to make more than one appearance in the Law Courts. These mishaps necessarily crippled his activity, and his own firm was converted into a limited company, of which he continued for some years to be manager, and then retired on a pension. About

the time of his withdrawal from active life, influenced, probably, by his misfortunes as well as by the miracles at Lourdes, he joined the Roman Communion, for which he had long had a hankering. He amused his leisure by translating Huysmans's novel 'En Route' and by putting together a pleasant volume of autobiography called 'Memories' (1899). He bore a long illness with much patience, and derived great consolation from the religion he had late in life embraced.

SAMOAN SACRED ANIMALS.

St. Andrews, July 18th, 1902.

It is disputed whether the sacred animals of the Samoan Islanders can properly be called "totems," and no doubt it is better in this case to avoid the use of the word. But I have only just noticed that in Mr. J. F. McLennan's 'Studies in Ancient History,' second series (1896), p. 238, a correspondent of my own is cited as an authority for the existence of totems in Samoa in 1874. Mr. McLennan's papers were published after his death—indeed, every one who took up the editing of the work, except Mr. Platt, died before it was produced. The result is that what my correspondent (my cousin the late Mr. J. J. Atkinson) wrote about *New Caledonia* is, in 'Studies in Ancient History,' erroneously ascribed to *Samoa*. The passage (in Mr. Atkinson's MS. account of the New Caledonians) is curious, but he does not say that men and women of the same animal "father" (lizard, pigeon, &c.) might not intermarry, which is the rule in full-blown totemism.

A. LANG.

EDMUND PYLE, D.D., 1703-77.

THE familiar letters of a well-preferred divine and royal chaplain, the friend and companion of Bishop Hoadly, exactly covering the long reign of George II., should naturally present many points of interest touching matters ecclesiastical, social, and political. And although the author describes his news as "writing the lye of one day," declaring his epistles to be "hardly worth reading and certainly not worth keeping," it will appear from the following cursory glance over a portion only of a correspondence now for the first time brought to light, that it forms a valuable complement to the history of the time.

The author in question was the eldest son of Thomas Pyle, an impetuous and somewhat heterodox divine, who took a conspicuous part in the Bangorian controversy. Edmund Pyle was admitted of Bene't College, Cambridge, in 1720, and became a Fellow of Clare Hall nine years later. In 1732 he succeeded his father at the church of St. Nicholas, Lynn, and was an active agent a few years later against the Quakers. Writing from St. James's on April 1st, 1742, when he had been five years chaplain to the king, he speaks of the "fery tryal of an Inquisition" which Walpole is to undergo. The result is well known. Two days later Pyle is

"just going up Stairs to see your old Friend the Bp. of Bangor kiss the King's hand for the A B Prick of York, which prize in the Lottery of the Church has, as every thing else has done, fallen into his Lap. He has against all rules of Gravity, and experience, risen by the Weight of his Character."

In 1743 the king allowed Dr. Pyle to take the rich livings of Tydd St. Mary and Gedney in Lincolnshire, on the resignation of his father.

Many stories are told of that episcopal oddity and excellent man Mathias Mawson, successively Bishop of Llandaff, Chichester, and Ely, and for twenty years Master of Bene't. In the summer of 1743 he travelled from Chichester to Yorkshire to help his friend Archbishop Herring in clearing off the twelve years' arrears of confirmation left by the neglect of Lancelot Blackburne. The two prelates were magnificently entertained, in the absence of the Duke of Kingston, at his beautiful seat, the French mistress being ordered "to abscond

for that day," greatly to my lord of Chichester's disappointment, as expressed by him to the Northern Primate. On his return south "he dined with my Lord Tyconnel, forgot himself, staid 'till near 10 at night, and was overtaken at 1 in the morning, not reaching his place of Lodging 'till past 2. He was very angry with his Coachman, and told him he was an Idle Fellow, and had got a Cup in his crown, and he'd turn him off at Cambridge—to which the Fellow replied with a very philosophic Gravity—If your Ldship had been as regular in your hours, as I was in my Drinking, this had not happen'd."

Later on we are told:—

"It is my Lord of Chichester's manner, it seems, before he goes into Bed, to lay his Breeches upon a chair, and then go in his shirt to the fireside, and exhortate pretty largely. But once last spring, being a little absent, at the time of night above-named, he threw his Breeches into the fire, and spit all over the Bottom of a Great Chair."

Such are but moderate extracts. They sufficiently signalize the coarseness of the age. The writer himself uses strange expressions. He will give his flock an old sermon—"some rusty divinity, and how do I not know but it may be good for them as a Chalybeate." He puts "an old Alderman into Abrahams Bosom"; prays for rain "might and main"; Popish absolution is "the very Humpty Dumpty of Divinity," &c.

In 1745 smallpox and ague raged in East Anglia, and fear of the rebels and of the French distracted even those distant parts. The Duke of Kingston and other "Rake-shanes" are at Buxton, and rejoicings "such as were never seen in London before" take place for "the Illustrious Duke's victory."

"My Lord of Canterbury (John Potter) is no more. You know how much the deceased Prelate has been at odds with the Court, for a good while; and how warmly he has fallen in with the Prince's distressing (and distressed) measures. The unforseen Dissolution of the late Parliament (a Thought of Bp. Sherlocks—for which he has been rewarded with the Deanery of York, for his nephew,—aged 30 years) defeated all their Hopes; and the poor-spirited old Man of Lambeth, was coming about again—he had twice asked Audience of his Sovereign—and been twice refused admittance. At length he obtained it, but had better been without it; for the interview was closed with the King's telling him *He was a Man of a little dirty Heart*. Whatever the Heart was this saying is thought to have broken it; and the warmth of it is generally excused and forgiven to the indignation that is justly due to a Behaviour, in a person of that Station and Character tending to weaken his Prince's hands in a Season so critically Dangerous as the present is. London and Sarum will have the offer of the Primacy, but 'tis taken for granted will decline the acceptance of it. I see not but it may come, as everything else has done, to my Lord of York's Door."

It did, and "the Red Herring" sat for a decade in the seat of Augustine. In 1748, Hoadly having ordained a "broken" brewer, the chancellor refused a licence. This caused a great stir, the Bishop of Norwich, Sir Thomas Gooch, remarking:—

"By this time all scoundrels knew that there was a Door open for them at Winchester. Bugden was the Door a while ago. Now Winchester has taken up the Scandalous Trade."

The following gives an idea of the whitened and beraddled appearance of the ladies of the time:—

"I had like to have lost my Heart at York. It is a terrible thing to have such a place in that Church as I have—Nothing but Ladies by dozens (and very pretty ones) on the Right hand, on the Left, or in front of my stall. But, thro' Mercy, having the Service to read, I was forced to look at least as much upon the Rubrick of the Book, as upon that of their cheeks, so I am returned safe and sound."

This was in October, 1751, when Dr. Pyle had been collated to the Archdeaconry of York.

In the following year, being already his domestic chaplain, Pyle was offered the position of "friend and companion" of Hoadly, Bishop of Winchester, whose famous sermon on "The Kingdom of Christ," preached before the king in 1717, when he was Bishop of Bangor, and at once printed by royal command, became the origin of the Bangorian controversy. It can

only be here recalled that Hoadly was perfectly explicit in his denial of the power of the Church over the conscience, and of her right to determine the condition of men in relation to the favour of God. An unparalleled excitement was caused, a bewildering mass of pamphlets issued, and, by the action of the Crown, the power of Convocation was reduced for the future to the transaction of business only of a formal character.

"This offer," says Pyle,

"is a temptation to me that is irresistible. My Lord was about to propose Conditions to me—but I stopped all that Talk—by refusing to make Terms with him. I will leave all to himself—and I am sure not to fare the worse for that."

He now gave up his Lynn preferment. Shortly after, writing from Winchester House, Chelsea, he says:—

"I have been an Inhabitant of this sweet place five weeks, and better, and know as much of the manner of Life in such a family as this as I can know in as many years. And all I shall, or need, say of it is, that, (having 8 hours in each day to myself, for exercise or study, and the privilege of going to London, for a Day or two, as oft as I please) could I make my Lord's Life and my own commensurate, I would not leave this house for any preferment in England. Such easiness, such plenty, and treatment so liberal, was never my Lot before:—and if God gives me health, you can't think of a happier Man. The Danger I apprehend most is from the Table, which is both plentiful and elegant. But, I think, I shall by Use, not be in more peril from my Lord's ten dishes than I was formerly from my own two,—for I begin already to find that a fine Dinner, every day, is not such a perpetual temptation as I tho't it would be."

Hither frequently came the Primate in the forenoon for long private conversation with Hoadly in his study, while Pyle "bore him company" afterwards to walk in Kensington Gardens.

"There is no Bp. of Durham appointed. It is believed Bp. Trevor of St. David's will be the Man. Tho' the K. is for the Bp. of Norwich. But his Majesty has not always the Best Interest at Court."

As his Majesty himself said more than once.

Trevor was appointed. Similarly, when Dr. Ellis was proposed to the king for St. David's, he declared "that there were persons enough that he had heard of that might better have been named than a stranger." Ellis was appointed. This was in 1752. In the same year Dr. Johnson, second master at Westminster, was nominated to the see of Gloucester:—

"He rises by the Interest of Mr. Stone, sub-governor to the P. of W., and brother to the infamous primate of Ireland who is condemned by all good (& bad) men in that Country, and treated as such a fellow deserves; who rose from poverty bro't on by Debauchery, to the highest station of the Church, faster than a mushroom does in a hot-bed at Battersea."

We turn from this unpleasant character, who was buried in Henry VII.'s Chapel in 1765, to Mr. Warburton, who "has a volume of sermons in the press," and to Mons. Voltaire, who "has published 2 vols. called the Age of Louis XIV. that are very entertaining, being written in the same spirit and (for what I know) with the same approaches to the Romance as the Life of Charles XII. of Sweden":—

"I shall match you for sauntering and not reading: which last, God forgive me! I do very little of here, notwithstanding the Temptation of a fine Library. When Mrs. Hoadly has not Ladies with her (which is very seldom), the Bp. makes me read to him in an evening Burnet's history—or some such Book; his observations upon which are worth more than my Pains."

The last acts of Bishop Gooch's life were a series of jobberies in Church preferment; so much so that Mawson, who succeeded him at Ely, could "hardly present to a stall or to any good living, Matters have been so managed."

Bishop Hoadly employed Pyle in deciphering from shorthand, for publication by Knapton, the sermons of his early career. Of them Pyle says: "They are the old Cocks that

fought the Battles of Liberty in good Queen Anne's days." All were amended by their author, then seventy-eight years of age. One is particularly referred to on 'Unprofitable Servants,' written

"at the Desire of a person unknown; who preferred his request to the Author on meeting him in the Street; thanked him, afterwards, in the Street also, and was never seen by him any more."

The following is an example of the ignoble chaffering that was practised over Church preferment:—

May 29th, 1755.—"I have had bad Luck;—as thus. Dr. Lowth, who is possessed of the A Deaconry of Winchester and a Living of 350*l.* a year in My Lord's gift, was lately made 1st Chaplain to the Ld. Lieutenant of Ireland, and since that, the B Prick of Limerick (2000 a year) is fallen. My Lord had no doubt but Dr. Lowth would accept it gladly: so his English preferment was offered to one of the Prebendaries of Winchester if the said Prebendary would resign his Stall to me. He consented: and we thought the thing as good as done: But Lo! the whoreson Lowth will not be an Irish Bishop at any rate; and has got leave to exchange Limerick for a Deanery in England, so he keeps what he has besides; and there's an end of Pill Garlick for this Bout."

Jan. 11th, 1755.—"The Arch Bishop of York's eldest daughter has been upon the Brink of Matrimony, twice, to one Dr. Cotton of the Peak of Derbyshire; who has very good preferment, besides a good Estate; and demands a great Fortune in Cash with the Lady; and will not reckon his Chance for preferment from his Grace at any price. So, Mrs. Hutton has, a second time, thrown the thing off the Hooks—and I don't know whether an Acquaintance of yours is not likely to have his Ears boxed, for a joke, that Cotton is pleased with, and has propagated, viz. That Mrs. Hutton (who was once a chambermaid at the old Duke of Somerset's) has swept him with the Broom of Destruction."

We know from the picture-board dummies of ladies depicted as housemaids, such as the examples at Ledes Castle, Winchester, &c., that the household implement of earlier times took the ancient besom form. Matthew Hutton, successively Bishop of Bangor and Archbishop of York, was translated to Canterbury in 1757, and died in the same year. "He left 50,000*l.* which he had saved out of the church in 12 years, and not one penny to any good use or public charity." The deliberate suicide of Lord Montford is commented upon: "It is a pity but he had done this 25 years ago for he has made all the young Nobility mad after Gaming." An account is also given of the apostate Lord Gage's queer deathbed penance.

In the letter of January 11th, 1755, after speaking generally of literary news, Pyle continues:—

"Now I am upon Men of Letters, I'll tell you of a thing done but not yet published *i.e.* Old Mawson has married a Couple of his own servants in Ely House Chapel—and is actually liable to Transportation. I believe the Folks were married over again at St. Andrews Holbourn and the thing is hushed up. I have heard it twice from a Member of the House of Commons that you know very well. If the Story gets wind, I intend to tell it that he read the Burial Office over the Couple, and so the Law can't touch Him. This Right Rev^d Blunderer was at the Meetings of Convocation, and tho' he is peculiarly the Cambridge Bishop, had in the particular Habit of Ceremony used by Bishops on those occasions, every Mark of his being an Oxford Graduate.....I have seen here lately a daughter of Dr. Grey's of Northamptonshire, with Mrs. Hoadly's sister. Miss Grey astonishes the World of Painters &c. by her works in Worstead. I saw a Bunch of Grapes of her doing that are equal to anything of Rubens'. The Princess of Wales presented her with 100 guineas and wished herself able to take the Work and give her a proper Reward. It is tho't it will sell for 600*l.*"

Dr. Grey was rector of Hinton in the Hedges. Just a century later another Northamptonshire lady, Miss Linwood, from the delightful old village of Cogenhoe, astonished society by similar performances.

July 10th, 1755.—"It is said here in a way that makes one think it came from Lord Leicester, that Houghton House is in so ill a state, that it would cost some thousand pounds to put it into the Condition it ought to be in. And all this owing to Ripley's unskilfulness and want of understanding

how the masonry work ought to have been performed; whereof Lord Leicester often gave Old St Robert Hints, whilst the Building was raising. The Lord of that Place has a most Paltry character (which I am sorry for) and is never by what I hear, likely to have a better. He will, they say, be a Beggar in spite of Fate."

In this year the Bishop of Winchester was robbed of 8,800*l.* through a Roman priest's forging his name. The failure of Knapton the bookseller, who was thought to be worth 30,000*l.*, is recorded. He owed 5,000*l.* to Dr. Warburton for profits on the sale of his books. "A Man designed for a Scholar, should be first bound to an Attorney in order to make the best of his Learning when he has got any." Authors of the present day may perhaps lay this to heart.

On the advancement in 1756 of "the Old Catiff—Old British Horace" Walpole to the barony of Wolterton, Pyle says:—

"People here have been guessing a place dirty enough for him to take his Title from, Puddle-Doek, Hockley-Hole, &c. There is come out I am told a very roughish Print of which there are very few Copies, and the Plate destroy'd. It represents H. W. contriving with an Old Tailor to make parliament Robes out of a decay'd Red Cloak; and his wife skinning a Cat by way of Fur for the Borders. The Tailor shakes his head, to signify that there is not enough of the Cloak for the purpose; and the Female Figure is dropping off a Red under-petticoat to help out. The title of the Print is *Lord Subsidie's Robes*."

Is the scarcity of this production now recognized, or its clumsy point understood?

A famous old London house comes in for notice through his Grace of Canterbury paying evening visits to Ely House, Holborn, and catching cold "in passing thro' that raw old Hall." In consequence

"my Lord of Ely has caused a Great Fire to be kept daily in the fore-said hall. This Fire makes a third singularity (if you can pardon such an Expression) in that Bishop's Economy; no Bp. of Ely, before His Lordship, having had a Fire in the Hall, or a French Valet de Chambre, or Metal Buttons in the Front of his Breeches."

In 1756 the long-looked-for promotion to a prebend at Winchester took place. This gave Pyle an excellent house hard by the enclosure of Charles II.'s unfinished palace. He spent large sums upon his garden, and laid himself out to enjoy life more than ever. He will still endeavour to get further preferment for his long services at Court, but declares that any scheme of higher promotion after

"the approved way of Church-men's rising; viz. by becoming of kin to those who can give or procure Dignities Ecclesiastical; will not be gone into by me."

The year was now comfortably partitioned out into residences in London, at his Lincolnshire livings, at York, and at Winchester in succession, the bishop dispensing with his attendance in London for two months out of the three demanded by the duties of his prebend.

Political events occupy considerable space throughout the correspondence, but can hardly be touched upon now. It is difficult to reconcile the conduct here set down of many of the Lords with the noble figures and countenances shown later on in Copley's picture of the death of Chatham. In November, 1756, it is casually mentioned that "a sly Scotchman—his name is Lord Bute, has got the length of the Princess Mother's foot and will soon Out all he don't like." The minute and accurate information that is given must have been a godsend to Samuel Kerrich, east away on the sandy dunes of Dersingham.

In March, 1757, died the Primate Herring. Two days before this event he shut himself in his room, and after spending some hours in burning papers was found speechless, and so continued to the end. "This Good Prelate lived 'till he was reduced to the resemblance of a skeleton covered with Bladder or Parchment, and was, really, a sad sight." In this year the Bishop of Winchester put an end to the practice of the fellows of New College

electing as Warden of Winchester the head of their own society, which had been done on six successive occasions, and was quite contrary to the very precise statutes of the founder. Thus was excluded the very "Jack," Dr. Purnell, who was Vice-Chancellor in 1748, and allowed "K. George to be damned and King James blessed in the open streets by open daylight," on February 23rd, and whom the fellows of New College had presented to the bishop. In consequence of the laxity that had crept in the revenues of the school were misapplied, education on the foundation had become very expensive, and learning both in the school and at New College had sunk to the lowest ebb of scholarship.

In September, 1758, the delight of the old king over the twenty-one brass cannons captured from the French is spoken of. They were exposed in Hyde Park, and the king was pleased frequently to peep through the trees in his gardens at the people congregated round them and the boys sitting across them. Each of these pieces of ordnance bore the royal arms of France, the name of some puissant woman of history, and "the unprincipled motto *Ratio ultima regum*." Presently we are told: "My old Master the King is not well—very far from it—he has lost one eye and the other is not a good one, and his flesh abates." In the next year a shocking story is related of a bishop of an Irish see, who shall be nameless here, who had—certainly under grievous provocation—"been so indiscrete as to treat his wife once and again with stripes, and both are now suing for a Divorce." This gives rise to much discourse amongst the bishops, and occasions the prelate of Ely to deliver a characteristic opinion "in but not to the House of Lords." The continuous revolutions concerning the sordid manoeuvrings of Churchmen and politicians regarding preferment are really astounding. Pyle, from his pleasant retreat at Winchester, complacently remarks: "These are the Hinges upon which the affairs of this world turn. God be praised! I have nothing to do with 'em."

His connexion with Winchester results in a great deal of information of much interest relative to clerical and social matters in the city. The dean and chapter are freely discussed, the conditions of preferment set down, and the life of a prebendary described. A full account is given of the 8,000 Hessians encamped here and their striking religious services and discipline. On the death of Dr. Lynch, Dean of Canterbury, in 1759, for thirty-three years master of the Hospital of St. Cross, where "he lived like a Prince," this preferment was offered to Dr. Pyle, but declined on account of Lynch's "cryingly shameful neglect" of the fabric of that beautiful church and the buildings.

He writes of Atterbury's successor, Bradford, Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster, on January 28th, 1761:—

"Bradford was indeed super-annuated when he became Dean. He was so weak in Body 2 or 3 years after he was Dean as not to be able to walk, as he should do, at the Late King's Coronation. He by his Office was to carry the Crown on a Cushion, in the Procession. And he totter'd so, that had not two persons voluntarily supported him as he went along, he could not have reached ye Abbey. And who, of all mankind, should these two be but Wilks and Gibber ye Comedians who had got within the rails and marched along with those who walked in Procession. At the Sacrament he had like to have pour'd the wine in the Cup into the King's Bosom."

In 1761 Pyle took part in the procession at the coronation, "as a king's chaplain promoted to a dignity." In this year died the "two old Antagonist Prelates," Hoadly of Winchester and Sherlock of London, and Pyle settled in his prebendal house. It remains to add that he long suffered from gout, and survived his old friend Samuel Kerrich—vicar of Dersingham, and rector of Wolferton and

of West Newton—nine years. In his last letter, of July 16th, 1763, he says:—

"I rub on, how long I may do so depends on God's will, to which I submit; and on particulars that are far out of the reach of Physician's skill." This recalls the final entry in Pepys's diary. He died in 1777, and is commemorated by a tablet in Winchester Cathedral.

ALBERT HARTSHORNE.

'FROM THE FLEET IN THE FIFTIES.'

84, Princess May Road, N., July 19th, 1902.

REFERRING to your notice of 'From the Fleet in the Fifties,' may I be permitted to quote the evidence of Lord George Paget (who was second in command of the Light Brigade at Balacava) with regard to the pace at which we advanced against the Russian battery in position at the bottom of the North Valley?

He says, in his 'Journal of the Crimean War,' "I prefer to call this charge an advance; for we rode at a fast trot nearly two miles without support, flanked by a murderous fire from the hills on each side."

Lord Tredegar, who is still living, and was then known as Capt. Morgan, 17th Lancers, some three or four years back in an account of the day in the *Times*, speaks to the same purpose; and very recently a friend furnished me with an extract from an unpublished letter written by Lieut.-General Seager, C.B. (who rode into the Valley of Death as adjutant of the 8th Hussars), and who unconsciously bears incontestable witness to the fact that Lord Cardigan was quite alive to the importance of keeping his brigade "well in hand." He says:—

"We advanced at a trot; and soon came within the cross fire from both hills of cannon and rifles. The fire was tremendous; shells bursting among us, cannon-balls tearing the ground up, and Minie balls coming like hail. Still on we went, never altering our pace, or breaking up in the least, except that our men and horses were gradually knocked over. Our men behaved well," &c.

The letter is dated October 26th, 1854.

My own recollection is perfectly clear, and I am in most respectful accord with these gallant officers, whose good faith is unquestionable. "The Light Brigade will advance—Walk, March, Trot"; the Light Brigade never increasing their pace after the verbal order to trot had been given.

W. H. PENNINGTON.

THE FIREFLY IN ITALY.

July 19th, 1902.

THE suggestion by the learned Dr. Garnett of the reason why the Latin poets omit to celebrate the "cicindela" is subtle and most interesting, while his apposition of the opening lines of Pliny xviii. 27 [67], Elzevir ed. of 1735, and the lines he quotes from Tennyson, must have taken the readers of the *Athenæum* of this morning with a sudden delight, and the two passages will in future always be indissolubly associated. Which leads me to suggest, by the way, that Thomas Lovell Beddoes may have been inspired in his phrase for the glowworm, "companion of the dew," by Pliny xi. 32 [37], where we are told that "many insects are engendered from the dew," and the apparent engendering of the "cabbage-butterfly" from dew is described with all but scientific accuracy. But why should Dr. Garnett go out of his way, quite unnecessarily in any such case, and in this particular case altogether unjustifiably, to stigmatize Aristotle and Pliny as having "confused the firefly with the glowworm"? The insects are specifically identical. In *Lampyrus noctiluca*, while the male is winged, the female is wingless, and the egg, "spectre" (grub, or maggot), "bambino" (chrysalis, "puppet," or grub), and "apparition" (both the developed, or male—i.e., the "fly"—and the undeveloped, or female—i.e., the "worm"), are more or less luminous, according to the situation, weather, and climate generally, in which they are found. In Devonshire the

male is often highly luminous, and no doubt he is likewise so in the south of France, and north of Italy and Greece. Some, indeed, specifically identify *L. noctiluca* with *L. italica* of Southern Italy and Southern Europe generally.

It is apparently to the male insect that Shakespeare refers ('Hamlet, I. v.):—

The glowworm shows the matin to be near,
And 'gins to pale his uneffectual fire.

In Cowper's translation of Vincent Bourne's 'Glowworm' it is also the male insect to which reference is made:—

'Tis power Almighty bids him shine,
Nor bids him shine in vain.

But in his original poem, 'The Nightingale and the Glowworm,' he obviously describes the female. Erasmus Darwin also expressly refers to the female:—

You
Guard from cold dews her love-illumined form,
From leaf to leaf conduct the virgin light,
Star of the earth and diamond of the night.

Of course Shakespeare and Vincent Bourne (or Cowper) may not have rightly discriminated between the male and female insect.

I am strict to mark all this because from my lifelong study of classical botany, and agriculture, and trade products, there is nothing of which I am more convinced than of the sensitive and keen powers possessed by the Greeks and Romans for the observation of the phenomena and productions of nature. Our own mechanical means of observation have been wonderfully improved in the past hundred years, and, as a consequence, the results of physical research have been much more rapidly accumulated in modern times than was possible in antiquity—without the aid of printing, steam, and electricity. But our natural aptitudes for scientific observation have never been shown to be superior to those of the Greeks, and in my humble opinion are undoubtedly far inferior. Looking during the closing week over the standard scientific authorities on the phenomenal world of insects, I have found them incredibly dull and depressing, whereas nothing can be more fascinating, or in every way more stimulating, than the eleventh book of Pliny's 'Natural History,' entirely devoted as it is to the history, folk-lore, fable, and economics of insects. It is the very first book that should be put into the hands of any youth with a strong natural bias toward entomological studies, and the "modern side" of every public school ought to be based on a searching entrance examination in such Greek and Latin writers as Aristotle, Theophrastus and Aratus, Lucretius and Pliny.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

July 21st, 1902

It is possible that Sir David Hunter-Blair may have had the following passage in mind when he wrote his letter. I quote from Leigh Hunt's 'Autobiography,' chap. xxi.:—

"There is no mention of [fireflies] in the ancient poets... They make their appearance neither in Greek nor Latin verse, neither in Homer, nor Virgil, nor Ovid, nor Anacreon, nor Theocritus. The earliest mention of them with which I am acquainted is in Dante ('Inferno,' canto xxi.), where he compares the spirits in the eighth circle of hell, who go swathed in fire, to the *luciole* in a rural valley of an evening.... Does Nature put forth a new production now and then, like an author? Or has the glowworm been exalted into the firefly by the greater heat of the modern Italian soil, which appears indisputable? The supposition is, I believe, that the firefly was brought into Europe from the New World."

W. ADDIS MILLER.

SALES.

Messrs. HODGSON & Co. included in their sale last week the following:—Stevenson's Works, Edinburgh Edition, 29 vols., 37l. Pepys's Diary by Wheatley, 10 vols., large paper, 14l. 15s. Florio's Montaigne, 3 vols., Tudor Translations, 11l. 15s. Folk-lore Society's Publications, complete set (except No. 20), 23l. Benjamin Franklin's Way to Wealth (one of six

copies on vellum), 25l. Fénelon, Les Aventures de Télémaque, with a series of coloured plates by Moitte, 2 vols., 1785, 43l. Naval and Martial Achievements of Great Britain, 2 vols., 20l. British Military Library, 2 vols., 19l. 15s. Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery, 2 vols., 17l. Whitman's Masters of Mezzotint, large paper (only fifty printed), 11l. Vallance's Art of William Morris, 10l. 5s. Louthborough's Scenery of England and Wales, 11l. 10s. Viollet-le-Duc, Dictionnaire de l'Architecture Française, 10 vols., 12l. Voragine, Legenda Aurea, 1486, 26l. 10s.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold in their three days' sale last week the following books: Ben Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour, first edition, 1600, 122l. Manning and Bray's Surrey, 1804-14, 18l. Whitaker's History of Richmondshire, large paper, 1823, 15l. Summula Raimundi, Paris, 1527, 10l. Ruskin's Modern Painters, 5 vols., 1855-60, 13l. 10s.; Stones of Venice, first edition, 3 vols., 1851-3, 9l. 17s. 6d. Naval and Martial Achievements of Great Britain, 2 vols., 1793-1817, 17l. A Joyfull New Tidynges of the Goodly Victory that was sent to the Emperour from the Noble Capitayne Marequis Delgasto, &c., Botolphe Lane, by Jhon Mayler for Jhon Gough, n.d., 30l. Smith's Catalogue Raisonné, 1833-42, 37l. 10s. Ulstadus, Cœlum Philosophorum, binding by John Reynes, 1529, 41l. Portraits des Grands Hommes, &c., de France (one wanting), Paris, Blin, 19l. 5s. Knox's Journals of the Campaigns in North America, 1757-60, 1769, 8l. 15s. Nuremberg Chronicle (imperfect), 1493, 16l. Frankau's Eighteenth-Century Colour Prints, 1900, 16l. 10s. Cartwright's Admonitions to the Parliament, &c., 1572, 31l. Bacon's Essayes, 1625, 24l. 10s. S. T. Coleridge's Fears in Solitude, 1798, 7l. 15s. Lamb's Elia (first series), first edition, uncut, 1823, 20l. 10s. Boydell's Illustrated Shakespeare, 9 vols. fol., 1802, 14l. 5s. W. Havell's Picturesque Views of the River Thames, 1818, 17l. 5s. Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, first edition, second part, second edition, with the Serious Reflexions, 1719, 245l. Voltaire's Works, translated by Smollett, &c., 36 vols., 1770, presentation copy from Garrick to Kitty Clive, 22l. Mrs. Anne Killigrew, Poems, first edition, portrait, 1686, 40l. Dallaway and Cartwright's Sussex, 3 vols., 1815, 1819, 1830, 26l. Boydell's River Thames, 2 vols., 1794-6, 12l. 2s. 6d. Lawes and Statutes of the Stannarie of Devon, 1600, &c., 16l. 5s.

Literary Gossip.

Messrs. CHAPMAN & HALL will commence in September the publication of their new "Biographical Edition" of the 'Works of Charles Dickens,' which is intended to be a library edition at a popular price. It will be complete in eighteen volumes, containing all the original illustrations, which have been specially reproduced for this edition from the original plates. The biographical introductions, we understand, are founded upon material in the hands of Messrs. Chapman & Hall (who are the owners of Dickens's copyrights), and will aim at giving the story of each book, and its place in its author's life, briefly and sympathetically. All bibliographical *ana* will be avoided, the object being to provide an interesting narrative, unencumbered by machinery. The volumes will appear two a month, in their chronological order. The binding is to be a special feature, with a full gold back designed by Mr. W. B. Macdougall, and delicate end-papers to match.

MR. SWINBURNE contributes to the August number of the *Nineteenth Century* a poem

upon the centenary of the birth of Alexandre Dumas.

To the *Cornhill Magazine* for August Mr. Wilfrid Wilson Gibson contributes a poem on 'Queen Averlaine and the Knight Arkeld.' 'Humpty Dumpty,' by Mr. H. A. Vachell, and 'Foresore Fictions,' by Mrs. Byron, are short stories. Seasonable topics are considered in 'The Cricketers' Classic,' by Mr. E. H. Lacon Watson; 'Lapland in Summer,' by the Rev. G. S. Davies; and 'The True Ordering of Gardens,' by Mr. E. Kay Robinson. 'Four Tarpauling Captains,' by Mr. W. J. Fletcher, gives an account of the self-made admirals who were the life of the navy in the latter half of the seventeenth century. Miss Ina M. White contributes 'A Page from the Past,' based on a diary of the enthusiastic Miss Jane Porter, the author of 'The Scottish Chiefs'; while in a 'Provincial Letter' Urbanus Sylvan gently satirizes the Baconian cultus and the mysterious subtleties which differentiate Shakspeare, Shakespeare, and Shake-speare.

Macmillan's Magazine for August has an article by Mr. Marcus Reed on 'Mystic Marriages,' in which certain developments of the Feminist movement are dealt with. 'The Amenities of Public Life' includes extracts from the speeches of famous men illustrating the subject. Mr. R. E. Vernède writes on 'The Poetry of Courts and Coronations,' and Mr. William Potts on 'What was the Renaissance?' 'The Madness of the Mountains' is a story of Alpine climbing leading to tragic results; the lives of 'Deep-Sea Fishermen' on the North Sea are intimately described; and Mr. Will H. Ogilvie contributes a full-page poem on 'The Flame-Flower.'

THE third volume of Mr. Fisher Unwin's "First Novel Library" will be 'A Lady's Honour,' by Bass Blake. The book is a romance of the eighteenth century; the action takes place in Norfolk, then in London, then the Low Countries, before and after the battle of Oudenarde. The Duke of Marlborough figures prominently in the earlier part of the work.

IN September Messrs. Chatto & Windus will publish a new historical romance by Mr. H. A. Hinkson, entitled 'Silk and Steel.' The story, which is running serially, deals with the Great Rebellion as it affected and was affected by Ireland.

MR. G. B. BURGIN will have another novel ready during the autumn season. It is to be entitled 'The Shutters of Silence,' and it will be published by Mr. John Long.

THE Rev. W. Govan Robertson (L.M.S.), of Kawimbe, Lake Tanganyika, has been at work for some years on the language of the Awemba (Aba-bemba)—an archaic and, in some respects, highly interesting form of Bantu speech. It is hoped that during his coming furlough Mr. Robertson may be able to lay the results of his studies before the public.

SOME private friends of the late Mr. George Murray Smith have expressed their sense of his public services in connexion with the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' as well as their own personal feelings towards him, in the form of a memorial tablet, which, by permission of the Dean and Chapter, is now placed in the crypt of

St. Paul's. A portrait of Mr. Smith has also been "presented" to Mrs. Smith for her life, on condition that it should ultimately be offered to the National Portrait Gallery.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN's autumn novels include 'Cecilia the Last Vestal,' by Mr. Marion Crawford; 'Lavinia,' by Rhoda Broughton; 'The Highway of Fate,' by Rosa N. Carey; a new long story by Rolf Boldrewood entitled 'The Ghost Camp; or, the Avenger'; 'Jan Van Elselo,' by the Hon. Gilbert and Mrs. Coleridge; and 'By Dulvercombe Water,' by Mr. Harold Vallings. The same publishers will issue in the quarto volume, with illustrations by the author, Mr. Kipling's 'Just So Stories.'

Chambers's *Journal* for September will print an article by President Roosevelt, which deals with 'The New York Police,' and was written when he was President of the New York Police Board. The article furnishes details as to duties, pay, and promotion, with some interesting episodes of police life in New York City. An article by Karl Blind, 'Swimming in Peace and War,' advocates greater attention to the art in the United Kingdom. Other articles will include 'Town Residences of Cabinet Ministers,' by Mr. W. Sidebotham; and 'Wellington's Great Concentration Camp,' by Capt. the Hon. H. N. Shore.

'DUKERY RECORDS: being Notes and Gatherings for Many Years of Nottinghamshire Ancient History,' is the title of a forthcoming book by Mr. Robert White, an octogenarian bookseller. Mr. White's prospectus promises a fine variety of miscellaneous reading. A verbatim reprint of Thoroton's book on Worksop and its hamlets; a copy of Harrison's survey of the Worksop manor estate, made in 1636 for the Earl of Arundel; a catalogue of the fine collection of miniatures at Welbeck; two surveys of Edwinstow made by Joseph Colbeck, 1736 and 1740; a copious abstract of 'The Forest Book,' relating to the Forest of Sherwood; and the earliest known perambulations of the forest, 1218, 1227, and 1300, as well as the more recent ones—these are a few of the subjects which Mr. White promises.

In Mr. Kegan Paul's interesting 'Memories,' published in 1899, there is a passing reference of satisfaction to the active part he took in the Agricultural Labourers' Movement of 1872-3, which he supported with all his heart. Mr. Kegan Paul, who was then vicar of Sturminster, was the only benefited clergyman in the whole of Dorsetshire who gave the labourers the slightest support. He might have enlivened this part of his reminiscences by various incidents. The first occasion on which the vicar met Mr. Joseph Arch was on the Sunday before a labourers' meeting at the neighbouring town of Wimborne, when he asked the labour leader and Mr. J. C. Cox (now the Rev. Dr. Cox) to stay with him. At the evening service Mr. Arch and Mr. Cox read the lessons, when one or two farmers noisily left the church. After service and supper there was a discussion in the vicarage study on one of the deprecatory Psalms, when the vicar said: "Why, Mr. Arch, you are a born theologian." More than twenty years after this Mr. Paul referred to

the labour leader's orthodox opinions on this subject when a similar matter was being discussed by two or three friends in a London club. On the Monday evening there was a big meeting of labourers at Wimborne, and Mr. Paul took the chair. The chair had to be placed in a waggon in the market-place, for no building of any kind could be hired, which was usually the case throughout the county. Various unsavoury missiles were thrown at the speakers from the outskirts of the crowd, some of which reached their destination. Mr. Paul bore it all with good humour and in the quietest of moods. At the end, as his coat was being wiped down by some sympathetic labourers, he merely said: "I never knew before how much worse a rotten turnip smells than a bad egg!"

THE historical element in the alliterative 'Morte Arthure' has by no means yet been exhausted. The *Antiquary* for August will contain an article presenting further details regarding Crecy, heraldry, and the identification of Mordred with Mortimer, Earl of March. Still to be worked out is the episode of the relief of the countess-duchess and the capture of the rival duke, interpreted as alluding to Jeanne de Montfort and Charles of Blois. Vital to the problem of the poet's identity is the peculiar vow of Aungers, King of Scotland (ll. 300-3), which presents verbal identities with the actual Scottish obligation under treaties of 1364-5.

MR. FISHER UNWIN will shortly publish a volume of stories by Maxim Gorky. The tales contained in it are 'The Outcasts' (which gives the title to the volume), 'The Affair of the Clasp,' and 'Waiting for the Ferry.'

A SUFFICIENT number of subscribers having been obtained to enable the revived Palaeographical Society to begin work, a preliminary meeting will be held on Tuesday next, at 4 P.M., in the Committee Room of the British Museum, to formulate the constitution of the society and to elect its officers.

MR. F. G. KENYON writes:—

"The Vienna papyrus containing anecdotes of Diogenes, of which mention was made in the columns of your last issue, was published some months ago. It formed Dr. Wessely's contribution to the volume produced in honour of the well-known Austrian scholar and philosopher Prof. Th. Gomperz ('Festschrift für Theodor Gomperz,' pp. 67-74)."

THE first instalment of the 'Tebtunis Papyri,' of which we gave some particulars last November, will be published by Mr. Henry Frowde in this country and in the United States in the early autumn. The papyri were found by Drs. Grenfell and Hunt at Umm el Baragât in the south of the Fayûm, and are being edited by them, with the assistance of Mr. J. Gilbert Smyly. Mrs. Hearst supplied the funds for the excavations on behalf of the University of California, and the volume of 'Tebtunis Papyri' inaugurates a series of publications by the university dealing with Egyptian archaeology. The first instalment is being issued conjointly with Mr. Frowde by the Egypt Exploration Fund to subscribers to the Græco-Roman Branch, and it deals almost entirely with papyri in which crocodile mummies were wrapped.

FIONA MACLEOD intends to publish in due course a volume entitled 'The Magic Kingdoms,' upon which she has been intermittently at work for two or three years past. A few pages of it, indeed, were quoted in the volume of spiritual studies of the Gael entitled 'The Divine Adventure,' published in 1900, in the notes to which she specifies them as "from an unpublished book, in gradual preparation, entitled 'The Chronicles of the Sidhe.'" Another book by the same author, the long-delayed second volume of verse, will probably be published during the coming winter season, and in advance of the fiction upon which she has been engaged for the last two years.

At the last monthly meeting of the Board of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, Mr. C. J. Longman in the chair, the sum of 106l. 11s. 8d. was voted for the temporary and permanent assistance of fifty-six members and widows of members.

THE late French millionaire, M. Michonis, has bequeathed a sum of 600,000 francs to the Paris Philosophical Faculty on the condition that the yearly interest is expended in travelling scholarships to enable French university students "to study philosophy and the religious sciences in the universities of Germany." He has left a further bequest to the Collège de France of 175,000 francs. The interest is to serve as an honorarium for a German university professor to lecture and hold classes in Paris.

M. RENÉ ALLAIN TARGE, who died last week, combined, like many other French publicists, politics with journalism. With Gambetta and Challemeil-Lacour he founded the *Avenir National* and the *Revue Politique*, two anti-imperialistic papers. He imbibed much of his fiery patriotism from his friend Gambetta, in whose cabinet of 1881 he held the Finance portfolio; in 1885 he was Minister of the Interior. He had lived in retirement for the last ten years.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week include a Corrected Return of Statistics of Schools of Science (2d.); and Report of the Commissioners for the Publication of the Ancient Laws and Institutes of Ireland (1d.).

SCIENCE

The Natural History of the British Surface-feeding Ducks. By J. G. Millais. With 6 Photogravures, 41 Coloured Plates, and 25 other Illustrations. (Longmans & Co.)

UP to the present time, as the author justly observes in his preface to this sumptuous volume, no adequate illustrations have been given of many of the phases of plumage in the duck tribe, and the reason for this omission is fairly obvious. There has been little difficulty in producing recognizable representations of the adult males in colours, or even in black and white, and, although the corresponding plumage of the females offers fewer salient characteristics, yet, even in this case, a clever draughtsman can generally do justice to the subject. It is otherwise with the transitional stages resulting from consecutive moults, especially as regards the drakes, which, as most people know, assume a dull-coloured garb suitable for concealment during the summer months, then gradually pass into winter dress,

and subsequently attain the full beauty of their nuptial plumage towards early spring. These allusions to seasons must be taken approximately, for climatic and other conditions exercise considerable influence, and moulting generally takes place later in Scotland than in England; but, to speak broadly, the drake of the common mallard begins to show appreciable signs of moulting towards the end of June, and drops his flight-feathers almost simultaneously in August, when for about a fortnight he seeks safety by skulking among the reeds with which his "eclipse" colour assimilates. To these sequences of plumage and all their intermediate grades, as well as to the life-history and natural economy of the ducks, Mr. Millais has devoted his attention for many years, not only in association with sport in Scotland and elsewhere, but also on undisturbed lakes, such as those in the Duke of Bedford's park at Woburn Abbey, unrivalled for its assemblage of waterfowl, wild as well as pinioned. The result is a truly magnificent work, but the profusion of illustrations renders it too costly an affair for many students of ornithology. This is much to be regretted, because, apart from these pictorial embellishments, the letterpress is in itself so valuable that it deserves to be widely known, and although the work without the expensive coloured and full-page plates would be shorn of half its beauty and part of its utility, yet even so a cheaper issue would supply the proverbial half-loaf to many a worthy lover of nature. For the descriptive powers of Mr. Millais are commensurate with his draughtsmanship, and even veteran ornithologists as well as sportsmen may derive much benefit from the experiences of this practical observer.

Naturally the first place in the work is given to the mallard, for this is not only the best-known species of duck in the British Islands, but has also been fostered of late years in some suitable localities in the north of England and in Scotland, to such an extent that the birds can be driven over carefully posted guns and afford excellent shooting. South of the Solway drainage and cultivation are not so conducive to large "bags," and "fighting" is as much as can be expected; but everywhere the beneficial result of a close time for ducks becomes manifest annually, and about half a dozen species are far more widely distributed during the breeding season than was the case ten years ago, while their numbers are greater as a rule.

In some districts a nucleus has been formed by turning down pinioned birds in the hope—which has been justified—that their offspring would remain or return in spring. Such has been the case with that "aristocratic" duck, the gadwall, in Norfolk; but we are surprised to be told by Mr. Millais that "only one or two pairs" now breed on a well-known estate in Norfolk where far more were to be found nesting only a few years since. That the number of the garganey or "summer-teal" said to breed in that county has been exaggerated we are willing to believe; but it is a remarkable fact that persons who are well acquainted with the birds of the two species are liable to make a slip of the tongue or the pen with regard to their

vernacular names. In the chapters devoted to the wigeon and the shoveler it is mentioned as exceptional that the males of these species find mates while still in immature plumage; but the exceptions to what Mr. Millais speaks of as the "strict rule" among birds in general are more frequent than he seems to imagine, and if it were not that the older and stronger males drive away the adolescents before the assumption of the *toga virilis*, such instances would be better known. Where males preponderate it is common to see a female shoveler with two drakes in constant attendance, and on Loch Spynie Mr. Millais noticed that in nearly every case one of the drakes was in immature plumage, reminding those who have not forgotten their Byron of an allusion to Southern customs in 'Beppo.' The author suggests that this association may be attributable to the fact that "the male shoveler has more regard to the welfare of his family than any of the surface-feeders," and is therefore devoid of the jealousy shown by the mallard drake under similar conditions. Reverting for a moment to the garganey, Mr. Millais emphasizes its affinities in habits with the shoveler; but its flesh is inferior, and is even coarse at times when other surface-feeding ducks are good. This may be owing to the food, which consists of small fishes and aquatic beetles, with little of the vegetable matter which conduces to the excellence of many ducks, as in the case of the celebrated "canvas-back" of America; but, be this as it may, the garganey was not found estimable for the *pot-au-feu* even at Fashoda. As regards the teal—a very superior bird—the usual coloured illustrations of its phases of plumage are followed by a beautiful full-page plate in which the brown-headed gulls are shown in the act of destroying the young of this smallest of British ducks. It is asserted that this is the work of only a few individuals, but there is ample evidence that these detrimental practices are common to all species of gulls except the purely marine kittiwake, and sportsmen who prefer ducks, not to mention grouse, to gulls must accept the warning. Last comes the pintail, the most elegant, in our opinion, of all the British ducks, and, taken all round, the best for the table. Much, of course, must depend upon its recent food, but we have never tasted an insipid pintail, while the wild cross between this species and the mallard—more frequent in North America than on this side of the water—is of superlative excellence. The illustration of the nuptial display of the pintail drakes is one of the most beautiful plates in the work.

It has been stated already that the chief object of this book is to trace and to illustrate the moulting of ducks, but a critical notice of this would require more space than can be accorded, and would, moreover, be very technical. Mr. Millais holds some views about the actual change of colour in the feather which are not accepted by American ornithologists, and the *Duk* will probably have a few words on this vexed question. We will content ourselves with thanking him for a valuable work, illustrated by Mr. Thorburn and himself, and provided with a good index. In a few

cases the author seems to have viewed birds with eyes which differ from those of other people, and an exaggeration of the concavity of the upper mandible of the duck's bill sometimes conveys the impression of a hinge which can have no existence. But these are trifling mannerisms, and the author is to be congratulated on the completion of a labour of love which has extended over many of the best years of his life. If he will now undertake the diving ducks we shall have the very best of monographs on the British Anatidae, and by the time that this is completed we have little doubt that he will have modified some of the views he has enunciated on the subject of the genera which are usually accepted by modern systematists. But whatever may be his conclusions upon these subsidiary matters, we may certainly count upon life-histories of the birds themselves written from wide personal acquaintance.

History of Geology and Palæontology to the End of the Nineteenth Century. By Karl Alfred von Zittel. Translated by Maria M. Ogilvie-Gordon, D.Sc., Ph.D. (Walter Scott.)—If this work had been confined, as was originally intended, to a history of geology and palæontology in Germany, it is not likely that it would have attracted an English translator. The Historical Commission of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Bavaria, wishing to include a volume on geology in their 'Geschichte der Wissenschaften in Deutschland,' entrusted the work many years ago to the late Prof. Julius Ewald, of Berlin. Declining health, however, caused the preparation of the volume to be delayed, and on Ewald's death his unfinished manuscript was destroyed. The Commission then turned, naturally enough, to the brilliant occupant of the Chair of Geology and Palæontology in the University of Munich. Prof. von Zittel, notwithstanding his varied activities in many directions, was induced to undertake the task, and determined to treat his subject in a more liberal way than had been at first suggested. Instead, therefore, of an isolated history, he has given us a connected account of the work of all geologists who have contributed to the substantial progress of their science, irrespective of nationality.

On the appearance of Zittel's work in 1899 as a volume of the 'Geschichte,' it was inevitable that so useful a book would appear sooner or later in an English guise. Its translation could hardly have been entrusted to more capable hands than those of Mrs. Ogilvie-Gordon. Some years ago, as Miss Ogilvie, she had the advantage of working under the guidance of the great palæontologist of Munich, and it was in his laboratory that she carried out those researches on madreporarian corals which formed the subject of an important paper published by the Royal Society in the *Philosophical Transactions*. The book drops into two parts. An 'Introduction,' extending to more than one hundred and fifty pages, sketches the history of geological opinion in all ages. Such scant knowledge of geology as the nations of antiquity possessed is briefly set forth; then the beginnings of scientific geology are traced; next, the history of the "Heroic Age" is sketched; and finally the newer development of the science is touched upon. The heroic age embraces the period from 1790 to 1820—the age of Werner and Hutton and William Smith. By far the greater part of the volume is occupied not with the general historical sequence, but with the story of the development of the several branches of geology, each treated separately; six chapters dealing successively with the progress of science in its cosmical, physical, dynamical, petro-

graphical, paleontological, and stratigraphical phases. In the original work there is a long section on topographical geology, in which the professor deals rather fully with the growth of our knowledge of the geology of Germany, and touches but lightly on that of other lands. This section has been wisely omitted in the translation, and some other parts have been, with the author's approval, judiciously abridged. The original has no illustrations, but the translation contains, as a frontispiece, an excellent portrait of the author, whilst a dozen other portraits of scientific men are distributed through its pages.

Science Gossip.

THE Report of His Majesty's Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope (Sir David Gill) for 1901 has been received, its date being January 31st, 1902. The 24-inch object-glass of the telescope presented by Mr. Frank McClean, which had been returned to Sir Howard Grubb for correction on October 31st, 1899, was received on February 16th, 1901, and after a series of experimental tests definitely accepted. The instrument is, therefore, now complete and in use; it was originally hoped that this would be the case in the year of the Diamond Jubilee, whence it was called the Victoria telescope. An inscription stone has been placed in the north-west front of the observatory, in accordance with the instructions of the donor of this magnificent gift on the occasion of his visit to the Cape in 1896; this stone was unveiled by the Governor (Sir W. H. Hutchinson) on September 10th, 1901, and the inscription is as follows:—

1897.
The Victoria Telescope.
The Gift of Frank McClean,
of Rusthall, Kent.
David Gill, H.M. Astronomer.

The work connected with the erection and adjustment of the new transit circle has been considerable, but is now approaching completion; there are several novel points in the manner in which it is housed and fixed. Some improvements have been effected in the heliometer, which (originally erected in 1887) had to be dismantled to be cleaned and thoroughly overhauled. Meridian observations were continued with the old transit circle; the equatorials have been in constant use, and steady progress has been made with the Cape portion of the astrophysical survey of the heavens, the completion of which seems likely to occupy a much longer time than was originally anticipated, as extensive designs which have to be distributed into portions generally do. The work carried on by Sir David Gill and his staff has, however, by no means been restricted to that at the observatory. The geodetic arc of meridian has been extended to the Zambesi, and the operations for the Anglo-German boundary survey are in steady progress. The termination of the war will, of course, facilitate greatly the work of the geodetic survey of South Africa, and all must rejoice that this is in such energetic hands.

PROF. JOSEF FISCHER, the geographical historian, of Feldkirch, has printed his "crowned" treatise upon the discoveries of the Normans in America. He has not only subjected to a severe critical examination the earliest reports and traditions concerning the settlement of the Normans in Greenland and their advances to America, but, following the example and precept of Nordenskiöld, Prof. Fischer has himself made "a journey of exploration amongst the libraries," as he says, in Rome, Florence, Modena, Paris, Brussels, Nancy, Munich, and Innsbruck, in search of old cartographic materials. He has come upon two totally unexpected finds in the library of Prince Waldburg-Wolfegg at Schloss Wolfegg. His first discovery was a new (the third known)

illustrated manuscript of Ptolemaeus, with a hitherto unknown Greenland map by Donnus Nikolaus Germanus (1466). His other important discovery at Schloss Wolfegg was a work known to all geographical scholars by repute, but hitherto sought in vain, the twenty-four folio-paged world-and-sea map of the cosmographer Martin Waldseemüller (of the years 1507 and 1516), which contains not only the name "Amerika," introduced by Waldseemüller, but also a representation of the discoveries of Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci. Both these discoveries open out an entirely new perspective. A facsimile reproduction of this cartographic treasure (of which a thousand copies were originally printed, and all of them assumed to be utterly lost) is shortly to be prepared by Prof. Fischer and Franz Ritter von Wieser in Innsbruck.

WE note the publication of the Report on Admiralty Surveys for the Year 1901, by the Hydrographer (price 2d.).

FINE ARTS

The Reminiscences of Frederick Goodall, R.A.
(Walter Scott Publishing Company.)

MR. FREDERICK GOODALL'S 'Reminiscences' begin as far back as the thirties of the last century. His father was the well-known engraver Edward Goodall, who reproduced a number of Turner's vignettes, occasionally, as we learn from the present work, introducing figures of his own design. The son was thus brought in his youth into connexion with Turner and with Samuel Rogers, who took a kindly interest in him. Rogers must have had a wider understanding of art and a more cultivated taste than most of the patrons Mr. Goodall discusses, and we could have wished for more anecdotes concerning him. The most amusing is that of his advice to young men to marry, "because," he said, "if God sends children, I know the Devil sends nephews; for I have got a damned lot always prowling about to see whether I am breaking yet."

Of Pugin, who was a great friend of his father, there is an amusing story. In order to make drawings of some buildings at Oxford he hired a horseless carriage to stand in the street, but while he was engaged on his work a crowd of undergraduates wheeled him some miles out into the country and left him stranded there. Of Turner, the greatest figure in his father's circle, Mr. Goodall has a few stories, some of which are already well known. The incident of an interview brought about by the elder Goodall between his Quaker uncle and Turner is, we think, new. The Quaker was taken to see Turner's gallery in Queen Anne Street, and was looking without any emotion at the 'Building of Carthage' when Turner entered. The Quaker said: "Mr. Turner, my nephew tells me that thou valuest that picture very highly." And on Turner's telling him that he had refused 1,500 guineas for it he added: "I should call that picture my dead stock. It costs just 75 guineas a year to keep that picture on thy walls." To this Turner retorted finely that he only had a life interest in it.

It is pleasant to find yet another instance of Turner's kindness recorded here. Mr. Goodall's father had undertaken to engrave plates from some projected illustrations by Turner to Campbell's poems. He had, however, signed without realizing its import a

contract which left him liable for the expense of the whole undertaking, a risk which he was wholly unable to face. The only way out of the difficulty was to persuade Turner, who, we suppose, had not yet contracted with the publisher, not to execute the drawings. Turner, who was to have received 700 guineas, at first objected, but, seeing the distress of the Goodall family, finally agreed to this somewhat strange compact.

Of Wilkie, Mr. Goodall has the highest opinion, and perhaps the two best stories in the book relate to him. Wilkie was attending on the Duke of Wellington to receive payment for his 'Chelsea Pensioners.' The Duke began carefully counting out notes to make up the 1,200 guineas, when Wilkie suggested that a cheque would save his Grace much trouble. "What!" exclaimed the Duke. "Let Coutts's clerks know what a damned fool I have been to spend 1,200 guineas on a picture." The other is that when Clarkson Stanfield once asked Wilkie on varnishing day what one of his pictures wanted, he replied: "Weel, it wants dirt; it's ower clean."

But, for the most part, it must be admitted that Mr. Goodall's reminiscences lose in interest when he leaves the circle of his father's friends and comes to his own. He must either have met unimportant people or only have observed them in a superficial way. Of his own patrons in early days Mr. Wells of Redleaf was the chief, and at Redleaf, where Mr. Goodall often visited, the influence of Landseer was paramount. With him, and with such artists as MacIise, Stanfield, Faed, and with Millais when once he had got rid of any serious purpose, Mr. Goodall felt himself in easy sympathy. His taste was formed in the forties of the last century, and his mental attitude throughout is precisely that against which the Pre-Raphaelite movement rose up in vehement protest. From these reminiscences one would not suspect that any such upheaval had ever disturbed the even flow of academic complacency. Dante Rossetti is never once mentioned, and for Mr. Goodall Millais is the painter of 'Chill October,' 'Cinderella,' and 'Cherry Ripe,' while Ruskin is reproved for not having so broad a view of art as Rosa Bonheur!

The whole book reflects with perfect sincerity and no misgivings the official English view of art. Mr. Goodall's easy optimism has never been disturbed; from the very first he had unqualified success. To him a popular picture is a good one, and the highest honour an artist can attain is to have a railing and a policeman in front of his picture at the Academy. Art was for him a pleasing and fairly lucrative profession, which carried with it the advantage of the esteem and regard of such eminent critics as Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Sir John Pender, and Col. North. The last actually bought a picture at a supper on the stage of the Criterion Theatre. "I think," adds Mr. Goodall, "I may safely say that such an incident has never happened on any other stage." For Mr. Goodall all is for the best in this best of all possible worlds: he finds the modern illustrated papers admirably done; he welcomes the assistance photography gives to the artist in representing scenes; he finds good even in the burning of the Royal Exchange, which he witnessed, since it brought about

the ennobling of the City by the present handsome edifice and has given encouragement to art, for have not Mr. Seymour Lucas and Mr. Chevallier Tayler received commissions to paint therein decorative panels? and "had it not been for this fire this encouragement would not have been possible." Nevertheless, he finds that "fire is a good servant, but a bad master," and warns the municipalities of the United Kingdom that "it behoves those who are responsible for the public safety to leave nothing undone to increase the adequacy and discipline of their Fire Brigades."

Mr. Goodall makes bold to confess his incapacity for games, but finds amusement and relaxation in gardening, wood carving, and the "art of making fireworks." Of intellectual effort, of feeling for poetry, art, or music, he gives us no hint, though we learn that he has always been a devoted "first-nighter" and is an admirer of the scenic effects of the modern stage, particularly in the matter of varied illumination. But one leaves the perusal of these reminiscences with a feeling of admiration for the equable good temper which has enabled this veteran artist—who used once to read the *Times* newspaper by moonlight in the Egyptian desert and listen to Mr. Carl Haag playing "Meet me by moonlight alone" on a zither under the shadow of the Sphinx—to write so cheerfully of all that he has seen and experienced. One rejoices that his industry was rewarded so promptly and constantly by popular appreciation, and that his geniality has never been warped by the anxieties of thought, or his complacency disturbed by the ambition for imaginative creation.

TWO CATALOGUES.

Catalogue of the Works of Art bequeathed to the British Museum by Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, M.P., 1898. By Charles Hercules Read, Keeper of the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities and Ethnography. (British Museum.)—The most obvious portion of the Waddesdon bequest is formed by the remarkable group of silver plate, in which German ewers, salvers, flagons, standing cups and covers—many coming from collections as famous as the Seillière or the Spitzer—succeed each other in number out of all proportion to the one or two works of French or English origin which are lost in the crowd. Amongst the "jewels" we find the same noticeable disparity: five or six French, a couple of English, one Italian, to over forty pieces of German, Dutch, or Flemish origin. France, however, claims a series of over thirty enamels, all having their origin in the art of Limoges, the finest and most interesting specimen amongst these being a reliquary in *taille d'épargne* or *champlevé*—a work executed late in the twelfth century, resembling those exhibited some years back at Limoges, and admirably described and reproduced in the work of the late M. Léon Palustre. The remainder of the series are all of the well-known types produced by various artists in the sixteenth century. Amongst these there is one plaque (No. 20) of unusually fine colour. It reproduces, as Mr. Read does not neglect to note, a woodcut from the pages of Grieneisen's *Virgil*, which represents the departure of *Aeneas* from Carthage. The art is the art of Limoges, but the scheme of colour shows Italian influence. White is the centre, spread by the pennons of the ships in harbour, relieved on a ground of rich green, broken by blues and purples, enhanced by foil, and balanced by golden browns. This fine piece bears no signa-

ture, and offers therefore a convenient field for conjecture. The same may be said of the large panel framed in modern enamels, and composed of fifteen plaques. The stamp—a crowned P. L.—which is associated with the Penicaud family, is here to be found on the central panel and on all the smaller ones which are not modern, but the painting seems obviously the work of two hands. Fresh difficulties, therefore, may have to be met concerning this mysterious stamp, which is to be seen shining through the clear enamel applied to the back of work by Jean Penicaud I. and Jean II., and which is conjectured to exist under the opaque coating always employed by Nardon Penicaud, and sometimes by Jean I. All the objects of the bequest will be found admirably described and reproduced in the scholarly catalogue prepared by Mr. Read, which shows in every division not only special knowledge, but just appreciation. As he does not fail to tell the reader, the truly beautiful things—in every respect worthy of the Museum—which have been left us by Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild are the two superb Greek heads which formed the handles of a funeral litter, 280 B.C. These are indeed so fine that they militate against our enjoyment of the jewels and the plate, in the selection of which the late owner was not always guided by a fine taste.

Catalogue of Early Christian Antiquities in the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities of the British Museum. By O. M. Dalton. (Printed by order of the Trustees.)—As Mr. Dalton reminds us in his introduction, the so-called Christian antiquities of the British Museum are widely scattered, the fine collection of Gnostic gems which illustrates one of the most curious phases of early Christianity being in the Egyptian Department, while "an extensive collection of Byzantine leaden seals" is kept among the MSS. Those which belong to the department in which Mr. Dalton is an assistant are, however, important enough to merit a catalogue to themselves, and the present handsome and well-illustrated volume seems admirably fitted for its purpose. Among the objects here depicted one notices the carved ivory—said to be one of the leaves of a diptych—representing the Archangel Michael standing at the top of a staircase, holding in one hand an orb with a jewelled cross and in the other a wand, but wearing no nimbus or other attribute of sainthood save a magnificent pair of feathered wings. It is said to be Byzantine work of the fourth century, but, save perhaps for a disproportionately large head, the figure bears no trace of the stiffness and conventionality we are accustomed to couple with the name. As Mr. Dalton reminds us, however, Byzantine art was not confined to Constantinople and its neighbourhood, and work that we call Byzantine was often executed in Syria, Asia Minor, or Egypt, receiving in each case some of the characteristics of its country of origin. Then there is a curious ivory representing a fisherman drawing a fish from the water with a rod and line, which, coupled with Clement of Alexandria's recommendation of the fisherman as a Christian emblem, shows how very literally the metaphor about being "fishers of men" was taken by some of the successors of the Apostles. Very curious, too, is the Medusa head from which spring, like spokes of a wheel, seven serpents. This is identical in motive, though not in treatment, with one in Maestricht Cathedral, figured in C. W. King's 'Handbook of Engraved Gems.' Although there described as the seal of St. Servatius, it is without doubt Gnostic in origin, while the legend, "Lord, help the wearer!" shows that it was used as an amulet or *porte-bonheur*, without appealing specially to Christian belief. Equally non-Christian in intention seems the ivory box or jewel-case with a scene said to represent the birth of Apollo, although Mr. Dalton brings forward some reason for thinking that it may

have been used as a pyx. The same thing may be said of the fibula in the form of a crossbow, of which there are many examples in the collection, and the four well-modelled silver figures, once gilt, representing the cities of Rome, Constantinople, Antioch, and Alexandria, which Mr. Dalton thinks were made for ornaments for the ends of the poles of a palanquin or sedan-chair. These last, like many of the principal objects here described, come from the Esquiline treasure, which was evidently buried during one of the barbarian invasions of Italy, and was once part of the Blacas collection, secured for us so far back as 1866 by the care of Lord Beaconsfield. A gem, unfortunately broken, contains some odd figures which seem from the inscription to have had something to do with the cult of Apollonius of Tyana, who is said after his death to have been worshipped by the pagans as a kind of Antichrist; and a large pottery bowl has, besides the head of the Saviour, portraits of Constantine the Great and his unfortunate wife Fausta. It is altogether a very interesting, though, of course, not complete collection, and Mr. Dalton's description of the plates leaves nothing to be desired on the ground of accuracy. We wish, however, he had provided a little more information on such subjects as, for instance, "marriage rings," which are here so styled without anything to tell the uninitiated how it is known they were used in marriage ceremonies, or how to recognize them in future. We notice, too, that there is omitted from this catalogue the curious alabaster (?) box decorated with figures like those given in Von Hammer's 'Baphomet,' and there said to illustrate the secret mysteries of the Templars. It was formerly in the Blacas collection, and used to have a place in the Museum galleries near the silver figures of cities mentioned above. We should have been glad to hear Mr. Dalton's opinion about it.

THE "LABYRINTH" AND THE PALACE OF KNOSSOS.

Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, July 20th, 1902.

THE reviewer of Dr. Head's 'Catalogue of the Lydian Coins,' in your issue of July 19th, implies in his concluding sentences that I had wished to confine the double-axe attribute to Zeus, and points out that on Lydian coins it is associated with a sun god. My own contention has been throughout that in Crete the double axe was, in part at least, associated with a divinity, known, indeed, to the Greeks as "the Cretan Zeus," but in his original character essentially a sun or light god. In a monograph on Mycenaean tree and pillar cult communicated to the Hellenic Society in 1900 I brought forward a variety of evidence, chiefly derived from the designs on signet rings, of the which that from the Mycenaean treasure is a conspicuous example, to show that the cult of the double axe was associated with a widespread Mycenaean worship of a god and goddess, whose symbols were respectively the sun and moon. I further pointed out that

"in Mycenaean religion, as in the later Phrygian, the female aspect of divinity predominated, fitting on, as it seems to have done, to the primitive matriarchal system. The male divinity is not so much the consort as the son or youthful favourite."

A trace of this is still seen in the later traditions of Rhea and the Cretan Zeus.

The suggested connexion of *labrys*, which Plutarch informs us was the Lydian name for the double axe, and the Carian Zeus Labrandos, or Labrandos, with the Cretan Labyrinthos, was independently arrived at on philological grounds by Max Mayer and by Kretschmer. The latter, a comparative philologist of exceptional ability, justly lays stress on the regular change of the -nd forms of the Anatolian province with -nth in pre-Hellenic place-names of the Greek area. In support of this relationship it may be pointed out that the earliest archaeological strata of Crete show distinct affinities

with those of primitive Anatolia. On the other hand, the mythological connexion of the Cretan and Carian Zeus was traditionally preserved in the names of the Curetes. The name of one, Panamoros, is simply a variant of the indigenous name of the Carian Zeus Panamoros. The name of another, Labrandos, speaks for itself.

The "double axe," as I ventured to suggest in the monograph referred to, was itself an object of worship, as the "bætylic" form of the divinity with which it was associated. On a Mycæan gem impression from East Crete, found by Mr. Hogarth, votaries are actually seen in the act of adoration before it. In the same way among the Alans a naked sword stuck in the ground stood as the visible impersonation of the God of War. It is thus probable that names like Labrandos are to be taken in the most literal sense, as indicating the place of the "Labrys" or sacred double axe, rather than as derivatives from the epithet of the local "Zeus."

In excavating the great "Minoan" Palace of Knossos I was struck by the prominent position occupied by the double axe among the signs upon its blocks. It is much more frequent than any other sign. It occurs in several cases by openings of entrances and passages. It is the distinguishing mark of the largest existing hall. It is constantly repeated on the blocks of two pillars in two small adjoining chambers on the west side of the palace, which, as we now know, formed the supports of the two columns of the principal megaron of this quarter. Several of the other signs found on the palace blocks, such as the spray, the star, the cross, and the trident, are of kinds which in later times appear as religious symbols, and it is possible that all these marks, like the dedications on the bricks of Babylonian buildings, may have fulfilled the function of consecrating the material. That in many cases they were afterwards covered with plaster does not affect this argument. Considering the exceptional sanctity of the double axe in Mycæan Crete, as evidenced by such finds as the hoards of votive axes brought to light in the axe sanctuary of Zeus and Rhea on Mount Dicta, its pre-eminent position on the palace blocks might well suggest a religious motive.

Was there here, then, an archaeological confirmation of the identification, already made on philological grounds, of Labraundos and Labyrinthos? Was it possible that this vast building, with its tortuous passages, not only represented the Labyrinth of local tradition, but also explained the origin of the name? Have we before us, in fact, a palace not only specially marked by the "Labrys" symbol, but which had once actually enshrined a cult of the double axe and its associated divinities?

The affirmative conclusion already suggested to me by the results of the first year's exploration at Knossos was confirmed by the discovery, during the second year's campaign, within the palace, of Mycæan vases with painted figures of double axes of a specially votive character. The fresh discoveries, moreover, confirmed the view that though a male divinity was also represented, at times in warrior guise, on the signets and seal impressions of the palace, the most prominent place was taken by a goddess, who, from her lion-guardians, might be regarded as a prototype of the later Rhea-Cybele, though in other aspects of her personality she seems to approach the Cretan Aphrodite, Ariadne.

It may interest your readers to learn that the most recent result of my this year's Knossian campaign—a result in its completeness, indeed, only brought out by the last day's work—was the discovery of a palace shrine, the character of which must set at rest for ever any doubts as to the existence of the cult of the double axe and its associated divinities within the "House of Minos."

Already in the central chambers at the eastern side of the building there had come to

light a series of objects illustrative of this palace cult. A gem found here exhibits the goddess holding a double axe above her shoulders. Seal impressions showed in turn the same symbol between the horns of a bull, and four others symmetrically grouped. Two small votive double axes of bronze, with remains of gold plating, were also found, and near them part of a fresco painting showing a border of small medallions with small double axes within them.

But the crowning discovery was the shrine itself, with the idols, cult objects, tripod, and vases of offering in position as they were left at the time of the final destruction of this part of the palace in the late Mycæan period. On a raised base at the end of this small sanctuary stood two pairs of sacred horns—ritual objects known already from representations of Mycæan shrines on gems and frescoes, but never hitherto found in their place. These were formed of painted stucco, and between the horns of each was a socket for the wooden handle of a double axe, such as is seen rising between a pair of similar sacred horns on a painted sarcophagus found in Eastern Crete, and again on a Mycæan vase from Old Salamis in Cyprus. Against one of the horns a small votive double axe of steatite was leaning. Beside the horns were painted terra-cotta idols—of semi-anthropomorphic type, cylindrical below. They were of the female sex, but there were also male figures, apparently votaries, one offering a dove.

The whole result of the excavations at Knossos has been to bring out in a remarkable way the underlying element of truth in ancient tradition. In the exquisite works of painting and sculpture which in certain lines carry the art of prehistoric Crete beyond anything that was achieved till the days of the Italian Renaissance we have now true knowledge of what was dimly associated with the name of "Dædalus." On the clay documents, which carry back the knowledge of writing a thousand years, we may possess perhaps actual excerpts from the laws of "Minos." To see in the great building itself the actual prototype of the legendary Labyrinth is, in itself, little more than a corollary from these results. Such an identification, indeed, has been described in print within the last few days as a piece of "fantastic childishness." But "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." When step by step the theory of the palace cult of the double axe has been fully established by the discoveries made, and the derivation of the name put forward by competent philologists has been thus confirmed in a remarkable way by archaeological methods, the identification of palace and Labyrinth must at least cease to be regarded as a "vain imagining." The vast edifice itself, extending over five acres of ground, with its intricate succession of chambers, its winding passages, and complete network of subterranean ducts, fits in well with the grim traditions of the spot. The huge figures of bulls on the walls—in particular the circus scenes, in which girls as well as youths are seen grappling with the charging monsters—may well have supplied a dramatic touch to the story of the Athenian captives. On gems and seal impressions from the site of Knossos figures of the Minotaur himself, bovine in his upper limbs, have come to light. But in this connexion one of the latest discoveries made is not the least interesting. In a corridor on the east side of the palace was found a decorative wall-painting consisting of a series of mazes or complicated meanders, and supplying in a fuller form the prototype of the Labyrinth on the later coins of Knossos.

ARTHUR J. EVANS.

SALES.

THE collection of engravings belonging to the Duc d'Arenberg was sold by Messrs. Christie from the 14th to the 17th inst. The following were the principal prices: The Fruit Barrow,

by J. R. Smith, after H. Walton, 37l. Col. St. Leger, by Gainsborough Dupont, after Gainsborough, 29l. G. de Brissac, by A. Masson, after Mignard, 64l. His Own Portrait, by H. Goltzius, 50l. The Three Crosses, by Rembrandt, 33l. Eauxfortes sur Paris, by C. Méryon, complete set, 200l.; Entrée du Couvent des Capucins à Athènes, and Chenonceau, by the same, 52l. The Engraved Work of Van Dyck, 68l. The Engraved Work of Van Everdingen, 150l. The Etched Work of A. van Ostade, 62l.

The remaining works of the late Benjamin Constant were sold by the same firm on the 19th inst.: Study for the Portrait of Lord Dufferin, 147l.; Judith, 105l.; Portia, 147l.; The Funeral of the Emir, 105l.

Fine-Art Gossip.

MR. HARRY FURNISS is holding an exhibition of cartoons at the Woodbury Gallery, New Bond Street. The show has a special interest at the present time, as most of the drawings have reference to Lord Salisbury and his lengthy Parliamentary career.

The sale of water-colours has been good this year. Out of 254 drawings the Royal Water-colour Society, which closed last Saturday, sold 95, while the Academy have so far succeeded in selling 73 out of 252 drawings. As the Academy have only sold 176 out of a total of 1,726 exhibits, the water-colour sales are out of all proportion to the rest. This comparison is interesting, if only from the fact that for several years the opinion has been held that bad times are in store for water-colour artists.

THE death of Gustave Vanaise, the well-known Flemish artist, is announced. He was born at Ghent in 1854, and, after travelling in various parts of Europe, lived in Paris for some years, sharing a studio with Jan van Beers, Lambeaux, and other Belgian artists. He exhibited at the Salon regularly for some years. He eventually returned to his native country, where he achieved great success, and had been one of the leading artists for many years past.

THE "Salon des Gobelins" will be one of the chief artistic attractions of Paris this summer and autumn. The exhibition, which opens on August 1st and closes on November 1st, will illustrate the history and progress of Gobelins tapestry during the last 300 years. It will occupy the Grand Palais, and some very fine specimens will be hung. Those of the Louis XIV. period will include 'L'Histoire du Roi,' 'L'Histoire d'Alexandre,' 'Le Triomphe des Dieux,' by Lebrun; 'L'Histoire de Constantin,' by Poussin and Lebrun; and 'L'Histoire de Moïse,' after Mignard.

MR. WILLIAM FOSTER'S 'Descriptive Catalogue of the Paintings, Statues, &c., in the India Office,' is the best "official" catalogue that we remember to have seen. It describes fully the various objects of art with which the student is most concerned, in addition to giving biographical details. Mr. Foster's foot-notes are both thorough and interesting. The things to be seen are various, some clearly of a very high artistic order, whilst others would perhaps be best described as antiquities. The first entry in the catalogue is of a full-length life-size portrait of Warren Hastings, painted late in life; the name of the artist is unknown. It is probably the whole-length painted by Romney in 1795 (see the Rev. John Romney's 'Memoirs' of his father, p. 237), and was bequeathed to the East India Company by William Larkins in 1800.

WE are glad to hear that the 40,000l. necessary for the complete repair of the famous mosque of Sultan Hassan at Cairo will be provided by the Caisse de la Dette, and that the first instalment for immediate use has already been paid to the Committee for the Preservation of the Monuments, whose architect,

M. Herz Bey, will carry out this important work. Herz Bey's sumptuous volume describing and illustrating this superb mosque, which was published a couple of years ago, and was largely instrumental in drawing general attention to the imperative need of preserving the building, has been translated into Arabic by Ali Effendi Bahgat.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—'Don Giovanni'; Miss Smyth's 'Der Wald.'
ST. GEORGE'S HALL.—Royal Academy of Music: Students' Performance.

MOZART'S 'Don Giovanni' was performed at Covent Garden on Saturday evening. This masterpiece has, as usual, been placed at the end of the season, but after hearing Italian opera, ancient and modern, and even Wagner, its greatness becomes more and more manifest. And yet, though Mozart's dramatic instinct was strong, the conventions of his day were, unfortunately, still stronger; had he lived after Wagner he would have written differently, and not given the artists and the public those convenient opportunities for interrupting the drama by applause and encores. The performance was exceptionally good. Mesdames Litvinne and Suzanne Adams were excellent as the *donna* Anna and Elvira, while Fräulein Scheff succeeded fairly well as Zerlina. M. Renaud, one of the best Dons on the stage, was well supported by Signor Pini Corsi as Leporello; Signor Caruso, the Don Ottavio, was not quite in his element. M. Gilbert's Mazetto is always amusing, though perhaps he makes just a trifle too much of the part. Signor Mancinelli conducted.

Last week, in noticing Mr. Bunning's 'La Princesse Osra,' we expressed the opinion that the composer would do well to free himself from the Wagnerian methods. Yesterday week Miss Smyth's 'Der Wald' was produced at Covent Garden, and in it the influence of the Bayreuth master is strongly felt, both in the letter and the spirit of the music. Yet we would not proffer the same advice. There is a marked difference between the two composers: the one seems to have adopted that method, the other to have been brought up on it; to the one it is a fashion, to the other a necessity. Miss Smyth's music is homogeneous throughout; there are no traces of the old Adam in it. The composer's individuality, it is true, is now hidden, but in time, as snow which has kept the ground warm melts away and exposes to view the growing spring flowers, the influence of Wagner should disappear and the real character and strength of the composer's gifts be revealed.

Miss Smyth has been her own librettist, and her simple story is of two peasants, Röschen and Heinrich, who love each other. They are about to be married; the villagers congratulate the happy bride, and all give vent to their feelings in dance and song. As Wagner in 'Die Meistersinger,' so here Miss Smyth infuses into her music a true folk spirit. Suddenly the horn of Iolanthe, the presage of misfortune, is heard. This woman, a compound of Carmen and Kundry, tempts Heinrich to abandon Röschen, but in vain. He prefers death to dishonour; by her order he is slain, and Röschen, with a cry of despair, falls on his corpse. This

small forest tragedy is not told, however, for its own sake. A choral prologue, sung by Spirits of the Wood sacrificing in a glade to Pan, tells of the transient nature of things human, and contrasts them with the quiet working of the eternal forces of nature. This solemn song, in strains which faintly and not inappropriately recall Brahms's 'Schicksalslied,' is heard again as an epilogue. We learn therefrom that the librettist views the world and the men and women who live in it as if all were a puppet-show. The story has a philosophical meaning, and yet, as in Wagner, that meaning is kept in the background while the little human tragedy is being told. Miss Smyth's work is in one act, and altogether takes about an hour and a quarter in performance. The gradual tendency to increase the length of operas dates from the days of Rossini and Meyerbeer, and Wagner followed suit. With the new Italian school there came a reaction. Anyhow, for composers who are comparatively new to the stage, brevity is an advantage. Even in 'Der Wald,' short as it is, the appearance of Count Rudolf near the close offers a moment of weakness. His song is undramatic; interest centres in Heinrich, not in the man whom Iolanthe ceases to love; the latter is a mere figure, and excites no sympathy. Had the work been longer, that small, weak spot might have grown and seriously marred the picture. 'Der Wald'—we give it its German title seeing that the book was written and the work performed in that language—was received with great enthusiasm. Miss Smyth well deserves her success, and we feel sure that she is too intelligent to imagine that she has produced an epoch-making opera; good and clever as it is, we regard it only as a stepping-stone to higher things. We must not omit to mention the orchestration, which shows something more than skill; in it there is fancy, romantic colouring, and a strong sense of contrast without any patchiness.

The performance was excellent. Mlle. Fremstad, who through illness has scarcely been heard this season, gave a dramatic impersonation of Iolanthe; she has a fine voice and uses it effectively. Frau Lohse and Herr Pennarini represented the lovers; Herr Blass, a Pedlar; and Mr. David Bispham, as Rudolf, made the most of his somewhat thankless part. The piece was admirably mounted. Herr Lohse conducted.

A musical and dramatic performance of considerable interest was given by the students of the Royal Academy of Music at St. George's Hall on Tuesday afternoon. First came an operetta, in one act, by the sister and brother, Eleanor and Harry Farjeon, two former students of the Academy. They are both talented. Two years ago their 'Registry Office' was successfully produced. Their new venture is entitled 'A Gentleman on the Road.' The libretto is amusing, but it ends in rather a weak fashion. The music is of light character, and some of the concerted pieces are very bright. The *pot-pourri* overture is too long. The second piece was 'The Moon-Slave,' a Terpsichorean Fantasy in one tableau, founded on a tale by Barry Pain, written and composed by Paul Corder, son of the composer Mr. F. Corder. The music is decidedly clever and effectively orchestrated, but the long Wag-

nerian prelude before the curtain rises ought to be considerably curtailed. The last piece of this triple bill was Maeterlinck's 'The Death of Tintagiles,' with able musical accompaniment and interludes, composed by A. von Ahn Carse. How far the tragedy is improved by continuous music is open to serious question. At times it seems in the way, at others, as in the second scene, most effective. The scoring is good. The interludes, of vague character, are unnecessarily long. The conductors during the afternoon were Messrs. F. Corder and A. von Ahn Carse.

BEETHOVEN AND CLEMENTI.

THE first edition of Beethoven's biography by Anton Schindler, published at Münster in 1840, mentions the agreement between Beethoven and Muzio Clementi, dated April 20th, 1807, a copy of which was found among Beethoven's papers. In Thayer's 'Ludwig van Beethovens Leben,' vol. iii. pp. 10-11, are to be found the full contents of this agreement. The works for which Beethoven was to receive the sum of 200*l.* were the three Rasoumofsky Quartets, Op. 59, the Fourth Symphony, the 'Coriolan' Overture, the Violin Concerto, and the same arranged for pianoforte. The sum was not large, but four months after they had been sent to England Beethoven was at liberty to negotiate with French and German publishers. With regard to this agreement with Clementi, who was acting for the Collard firm in London, there is nothing actually new in the letter, of which a facsimile of the first page is given, but the exceedingly graphic account of the interview with Beethoven, written only two days after the signing of the contract, will be read with no little interest. Clementi appears to have first made the acquaintance of Beethoven at Vienna in the year 1804. We are told by Ries ('Biographische Notizen,' p. 101) that Beethoven, hearing of his arrival in Vienna, wished at once to call on him, but was dissuaded therefrom by his brothers; some time, in fact, elapsed before they actually spoke to each other. Clementi died five years later than Beethoven, yet as composer he was really a predecessor. The Italian master wrote his famous three sonatas, Op. 2, in the very year in which Beethoven was born, and before the latter published his Op. 1, in 1795, Clementi had won European fame both as composer and pianist; the letter, therefore, is doubly interesting. Composers as a rule do not properly appreciate their great contemporaries. Weber's remarks concerning Beethoven himself offer apt illustration. Clementi, who no doubt was conscious of his own merits, seems, however, to have been fully aware of the greatness of Beethoven.

The letter of which the first page is given here forms one of a set of eight which have most kindly been placed at our disposal by Sir Cecil Clementi-Smith, a grandson of Muzio Clementi. They are all written, and in excellent English, to his partner, F. W. Collard; the earliest bears the date August 17th, 1803, and the latest, written from Vienna, is merely marked September, but from internal evidence the year was 1809. This last letter also refers to the Beethoven-Clementi document, and from it we learn a fact unknown to all Beethoven's biographers—viz., that two years and a half after the signing of the document there had been no settlement with Beethoven. The delay is not easy to explain; it seems, however, to have been caused by some miscarriage or crossing of letters when Clementi was away in Italy. Clementi in the last letter acknowledges the receipt of a large sum from Collard, but, not knowing to which of several letters written by him it is an answer, he asks for further explanation and for a speedy settlement with the master. The debt no doubt was then soon discharged. This

My dear Clementi and Co. 11. St. Georgstrasse
Dear Collard
 Vienna April 2nd 1807.

By a little management, without committing myself, I have at last made a complete conquest of that haughty Beethoven. He first began at public places to grin with me, and at length of course I took care not to discourage him, then I took to him in private, all meeting him by chance one day in the street. Do you judge? says he; I have not seen you this long while!—upon which I gave him my address. Two days after I found on my table his card, brought by himself, from the maid's description of his lovely form. This I do, thought I. Three days after that, he calls again, and finds me at home. Conceive then the mutual extasy of such a meeting! I took pretty good care to improve it to our mutual advantage, therefore as soon as decency would allow, after praising very handsomely some of his compositions, — the you engaged with my publisher in London? — No, says he, — suppose they, you prefer — Well, all my heart — Done — that have you rich? — All true you a little, — I agreed with him to take in M. L. those Quartets, 1st Symphony, an Overture, a concerto for the violin. Such is Beethoven, and which, at my request, he will adapt for the Pianoforte with 2 without additional keys, and a concerto for the Pianoforte for 2 hands which we are to pay him two hundred pounds sterling. The property however is only for the British Dominions. To my wife off a Quartet for 4 voices, three Sopranos, and he will bring over to you 2 or 3 of the mentioned articles. Remember that the Violin concerto he will adapt himself and send it as soon as he can. The Quartets &c. you may get cheaper or some other very clever fellows to adapt for the 2. The Symphony and the Overture are wonderfully fine, so that I think I have made a very good bargain. What do you think? — I have likewise engaged him to compose 2 sonatas and a Fantasia for the 2. He is a bold fellow to our house, very rich, young, handsome (and I have made a friend, not a enemy). He shall be as good as promised to meet with me. I shall be one but one for the British Dominions. In proportion as you

There has been incessant rain for almost 2 months, which has plied the devil with the road, but now it inclines to fair, and a fortnight's holding up will be then possible, — then adieu to Berlin. I must say to you, *My dear Clementi*, Breitkopf & Härtel, Leipzig. Remember to send capital into it to May and Bayreuth. Best regards to all my partners and their beloved wife, and to all inquiring friends, and particularly to the Sisters, from whom I shall expect to hear, so may tell them, as before. I am Dr. Collard, your much obliged friend,
Henry Clementi

knowledge of the delay throws a light upon certain statements made by Beethoven, and certain acts of his during the years 1807-8. For details concerning this matter, and for extracts (with comments) from the other letters, we refer readers to an article entitled 'Clementi's Correspondence,' which will appear in the August number of the *Monthly Musical Record*. In addition to the eight letters mentioned we have had four more placed at our disposal by another grandson of the composer, the Rev. Herbert Clementi-Smith:—two in 1804, written from Leipzig and Berlin, the third from Berlin in 1805, and the fourth from St. Petersburg in 1806, all of which are noticed in the *Record* article; all four are also written in English.

In the course of a long life Clementi probably had a large correspondence. The Collard house no doubt possessed many letters, but through a disastrous fire some fifty or sixty years ago all the books and papers belonging to the firm were destroyed; the twelve letters mentioned must have passed into the hands of the descendants of Clementi previous to that event. A short letter written by Clementi to Messrs. Breitkopf & Härtel in 1807, in reference to the very works mentioned in the Beethoven-Clementi contract, is the only one of Clementi's letters, so far as we are aware, which has appeared in print (in La Mara's 'Musikerbriefe'). It is, indeed, fortunate that the twelve under notice have been preserved. The fine, full signature at the foot of our facsimile is taken not from the letter itself (in which Clementi did not sign his name in full), but from another one of the set.

Musical Gossip.

A MEETING of professional and non-professional musicians was held at the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh, on July 17th, with Dr. James as chairman, when an address was presented to Prof. Niecks, expressing sympathy with him in his plea for the establishment of a Scottish Music School. The Edinburgh professor is to prepare a scheme, and then another meeting will be held to discuss the way of putting it into effect.

THE 20th inst. was the hundredth anniversary of the death of Giuseppe Sarti, a contrapuntist and composer of note in his day, and the teacher of Cherubini. His music is forgotten, but he is now remembered for having criticized the wonderful Adagio of Mozart's great Quartet in c, and a passage in the Allegro of that composer's Quartet in d minor. "Ever since barbarians," he wrote in his 'Esame Acustico fatto sopra due Frammenti di Mozart,' "have intruded themselves among composers, we have been visited with certain passages which truly make us shudder." From the days of Monteverde there has always been a Sarti ready to shudder at the bold harmonies of any new genius; and it will probably be the same in the future.

DR. CARL REINECKE, who has been connected with the Leipzig Conservatorium for over forty years, has resigned his post as Studiendirektor and teacher. Owing to the mourning for the king, a farewell festival in his honour has been postponed.

THE death is announced of the well-known composer Heinrich Carl Hofmann. He was born at Berlin in 1842, and studied under Grell, Dehn, and Wüerst. He wrote operas ('Der Matador' and 'Arnim,' 1872; 'Aennchen von Tharau,' 1878; 'Wilhelm von Oranien,' 1882; and 'Donna Diana,' 1886); choral works ('Die schöne Melusine,' 'Aachenbrödel,' &c.); a 'Frithjof' Symphony, suites, chamber music, part-songs, &c.

THE death is also announced of Benjamin Bilse, the once famous conductor, born at Liegnitz in 1816. In 1884 he withdrew from

active life. The Emperor bestowed on him the title of Hofmusikdirector.

THE *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of July 4th gives an account of an interview with Richard Strauss by a member of the staff of the *Neue Freie Presse*. The composer had much to say about his manner of composing and about new compositions (two symphonic poems and a setting for soli, chorus, and orchestra of Uhland's ballade 'Taillefer') at which he is working, or rather on which he is meditating. He spoke of Dr. Elgar as follows:—"An Englishman, Edward Elgar, came to the Lower Rhenish Festival and gained a hearing for his oratorio 'The Dream of Gerontius.' With that work England for the first time became one of the modern musical states. Up to now England has always received German music without giving us anything in return. Now for the first time an Englishman has come to the Continent who deserves to be heard." The praise awarded to Dr. Elgar is well deserved, yet he is not the only English composer who deserves a hearing in Germany. To speak only of the past, there were the great English masters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, whose works will bear comparison with anything then produced in Germany.

Le *Ménestrel* of July 13th states that a new (a third) opera by Siegfried Wagner will be produced at Leipzig next season; also that an opera, entitled 'Servilia,' by Rimsky-Korsakoff, and one, 'Nikita Dobriniez,' by a young and unknown composer named Gretchaninoff, will be produced at St. Petersburg during the winter season.

THE Klinger statue of Beethoven has been bought by the city of Leipzig for the sum of 13,000l. Carl Goldmark, the distinguished composer, according to *Le Ménestrel* of July 20th, objects to the representation of Beethoven with naked figure, and asks in what way this can add to the personification of the great master.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.
Mon. Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

GARRICK.—'Les Deux Écoles,' Comédie en Quatre Actes. Par Alfred Capus.

THE lesson, if such it can be called, that is taught by M. Alfred Capus in his new comedy, 'Les Deux Écoles,' produced in March at the Variétés, and given on Monday last at the Garrick, had been sketched in the 'Rosine' of the same author, played on June 2nd, 1897, at the Gymnase Dramatique. That lesson is that in the case of marital infidelity, when the offence is not too flagrant, the wisest woman is she who shuts her eyes and pretends not to see. "Mon ami," says, in effect, Madame Hélion to her husband in 'Rosine,' "je sais que vous m'avez trompée, vous ayant fait suivre à Paris. Je n'ai rien dit; je vous ai laissé tranquille. Mais j'entends qu'il ne se passe rien ici; je ne veux pas être ridicule." In 'Les Deux Écoles,' Madame Joulin, the mother of the heroine, says to her daughter Henriette:—

"Il y a deux écoles, celle des 'yeux ouverts' et celle des 'yeux fermés.' J'ai pratiqué la seconde avec ton père, je m'en suis bien trouvée.....car il s'imagina que j'ai eu des illusions et n'ai pas vu ses frasques."

In consequence of neglecting this maternal counsel Henriette Maubrun all but comes to grief. No very stern moralist is, however, M. Capus, and the punishment

awarded his heroine is no more than a woman may bear. Having caught her husband almost in flagrant *délit*, Henriette, who worships him and knows him to be one of the best fellows in the world, makes so much fuss that in the end she obtains a divorce. At the time when the action virtually begins she has got rid of him, and is even receiving the attention of a grave and distinguished magistrate who aspires to be his successor. All the penalty enforced is that the heroine shall have to win her husband over again, an easy task, since Édouard Maubrun worships the ex-wife whom he has wronged through inability to say no. Not too convincing is the manner in which the recapture is brought about. At a restaurant husband and wife occupy neighbouring tables. The latter is flanked by her parents and the new candidate for her hand; the former is accompanied by the mistress with whom, since his wife's departure, he has sought consolation. Not the happiest conditions these, it might be thought, to bring about a reunion. They suffice, however, and when on the arm of the magisterial lover Henriette leaves the room, like Alexander she

Sighed and looked, sighed and looked,
Sighed and looked, and sighed again.

In the end a play that begins in divorce ends in a second marriage. Before this is brought about many highly comic and entertaining, if rather risky scenes have delighted the audience. With M. Capus movement and vivacity do duty for wit, a respect in which he stands to the dramatists of the day much as Colley Cibber stood to those of the Restoration. His characters are well drawn, moreover, with just the suggestion of caricature that adds humour to portraiture. 'Les Deux Écoles' proved accordingly the sprightliest and the most popular of the entertainments that the season now moribund has witnessed, and was received with shouts of applause.

For this result an admirable interpretation was largely responsible. As the wife undertaking the reconquest of her husband Mlle. Granier showed once more her capacity to depict a woman of the world with no special attribute of distinction or refinement. Madame Marie Magnier, an admirable actress, was unsurpassable as the wife who proves herself an expert in the treatment of masculine depravity, and Mlle. Lavallière exhibited with remarkable skill and a trifle of exaggeration a pretty, saucy, and vulgar *cocotte*, in some respects a twin sister of Sophie Fullgarney in 'The Gay Lord Quex.' The M. Le Hautois, *conseiller d'état*, of M. Guy was a masterly presentation of pomposeness and assumption. M. Brasseur was comic and debonair as the offending husband, and M. Numès, whose name as it appeared on the programme was scarcely to be recognized, was superb as the heroine's father.

Dramatic Gossip.

In his address on Saturday afternoon last, when the Lyceum closed with a representation of the 'Merchant of Venice,' Sir Henry Irving announced as the principal feature in next year's season M. Sardou's drama on the subject of Dante. Very important structural changes in the Lyceum have been insisted upon by the

County Council. It is doubtful whether these can be made or whether the Lyceum will continue to be numbered among London theatres. It would add greatly to public comfort if the Council when dealing with theatres would extend its attention to the auditorium, and insist upon the means of access to the seats being sufficiently enlarged to be reconcilable with decency. This is not written *à propos* of the Lyceum alone, though that house is an offender as regards the space between the rows of stalls.

THE jubilee of Mr. J. L. Toole's appearance on the stage unfortunately finds that popular comedian in a state prohibiting the hope of further delight from his performances. In his retirement in Brighton Mr. Toole was the recipient of many compliments and honours, including a visit from his attached and faithful friend Sir Henry Irving.

'Betsy,' the adaptation by Sir Frank Cowley Burnard of 'Bébé,' has been once more revived at Wyndham's, with Mr. James Welch as Mr. Dawson and Miss Kittie Loftus as Betsy. The best piece of acting was the Birkett of Mr. Alfred Bishop.

At the Borough Theatre, Stratford, Mr. Dan Leno appeared on Monday in 'Mr. Wix of Wickham,' a comedy written especially for him by Mr. Herbert Darnley.

MR. ROBERT LORAIN appears this evening at the Shaftesbury the part of the more criminal of the peccant husbands in 'There and Back,' previously played by Mr. Charles Hawtreys, who, after a holiday, will revisit America before reappearing in London.

MISS GERTRUDE KINGSTON will appear during the early autumn at the Comedy Theatre in Mr. G. D. Day's 'A Woman of Impulse.'

THE next novelty in which Miss Annie Hughes will be seen in London is likely to be 'Mrs. Willoughby's Kiss,' by Mr. Frank Stayton, a piece new to London, though it was given on May 2nd, 1901, in Brighton. After that she will appear as Cigarette in a rendering of Ouida's 'Under Two Flags.'

Two plays are being written for Sir Charles Wyndham's management by Mr. Henry Arthur Jones. One is intended for Sir Charles himself, the second for Miss Lena Ashwell.

MR. LEWIS WALLER is said to be negotiating for temporary possession of the Imperial, at which he seeks to produce the new rendering of 'Ruy Blas' by Mr. John Davidson.

MR. W. E. ADAMS, who is preparing a volume of the autobiography of James R. Anderson, contemporary and rival of Macready and Phelps, and one time lessee of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, would be obliged for the loan of any letters, reminiscences, or photographs of the old tragedian which his friends may have retained. All loans will be carefully acknowledged and promptly returned. Communications should be addressed to Mr. Adams, care of the Walter Scott Publishing Company, Felling-on-Tyne.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—C. K.—J. C. M.—W. B.—received.
W. T.—Thanks.

W. L. Q.—Already published.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

THE ATHENÆUM.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
5 Lines of Pearl	0	3	6
75 " " (Half-Column)	1	10	0
A Column	3	0	0
A Page	9	0	0

Auctions and Public Institutions, Five Lines 4s., and 8d. per line of Pearl type beyond.

IN THE MEASUREMENT OF ADVERTISEMENTS, CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO MEASURE FROM RULE TO RULE.

Advertisements across Two Columns, one-third extra beyond the space occupied, the first charge being 30s.

JOHN C. FRANCIS,

The Athenæum Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & CO.'S LIST.

FICTION.

Crown 8vo, 6s. each.

THE WINGS OF THE DOVE.

By Mr. HENRY JAMES.

MARTA.

By PAUL GWYNNE.

AUDREY.

By MARY JOHNSTON. Illustrated.

BY ORDER OF THE COMPANY.

By MARY JOHNSTON.
[Tenth English Edition.]

THE OLD DOMINION.

By MARY JOHNSTON.
[Seventh English Edition.]

THE BATTLEGROUND.

By ELLEN GLASGOW,
Author of 'Phases of an Inferior Planet.'

THE BLAZED TRAIL.

By STEWART E. WHITE,
Author of 'The Westerners.'

Illustrated.

THE FORERUNNER.

By MEREJKOWSKI.

THE DEATH OF THE GODS.

By MEREJKOWSKI.

THE MAN WHO KNEW BETTER.

By TOM GALLON.

WHEN THE LAND WAS YOUNG.

By LAFAYETTE McLAWS.

NEW CANTERBURY TALES.

By MAURICE HEWLETT.

CARDIGAN.

By R. W. CHAMBERS.

STEPHEN CALINARI.

By JULIAN STURGIS.

LIBRARY BOOKS.

TIBERIUS THE TYRANT.

By JOHN CHARLES TARVER,
Author of 'Gustave Flaubert,' &c.
Demy 8vo, 15s. net.

FRENCH ART.

Classical and Contemporary Painting and Sculpture.

By M. C. BROWNELL,
With 48 Illustrations. Imperial 8vo, 21s. net.

FIVE STUART PRINCESSES.

Edited by ROBERT S. RAIT.
Fully illustrated. 12s. 6d. net.

PETER III., EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The Story of a Crisis and a Crime.
By R. NISBET BAIN.
Illustrated. 10s. 6d. net.

DANTE AND GIOVANNI DEL VIRGILLIO.

By PHILIP H. WICKSTEED and
EDMUND G. GARDNER.
Demy 8vo, 12s.

WOMEN AND MEN OF THE FRENCH RENAISSANCE.

By EDITH SICHEL.
Second Impression. Illustrated. 16s. net.

ASIA AND EUROPE.

By MEREDITH TOWNSEND.
Demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

The PASTON LETTERS, 1422-1509.

Edited by JAMES GAIRDNER,
C.B. 4 vols. crown 8vo, 21s. net.

CONSTABLE'S TIME TABLE OF MODERN HISTORY.

Arranged by M. MORISON. 12s. 6d. net.

INVENTORIES of CHRIST-CHURCH, CANTERBURY.

By L. G. WICKHAM LEGG and W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE.
Demy 8vo, 21s. net.

ENGLISH CORONATION RECORDS.

Edited by L. G. WICKHAM LEGG. Fully illustrated. 31s. 6d. net.

The FIGHT with FRANCE for NORTH AMERICA.

By A. G. BRADLEY,
Author of 'Wolfe.' A New Illustrated Edition.
6s.

MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORS.

By W. WORBY BEAUMONT, M.I.C.E.
With 450 Illustrations. 42s. net.

THE ANCESTOR.

An Illustrated Quarterly Review of County and Family History, Heraldry and Antiquities.

NO. II. NOW READY,

Price 5s. net.

ILLUSTRATED.

The SPECTATOR says:—"We are glad to see the second number of this review, and take the opportunity of again wishing it success."

Amongst the Contributors to No. II. of the ANCESTOR are:—

ANDREW LANG.

J. HORACE ROUND.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE.

LADY KNIGHTLEY, of Fawsley.

J. CHARLES COX.

OSWALD BARRON.

SOME PRESS OPINIONS OF NO. I.

The ATHENÆUM says:

"Thoroughly original in scope and style, the publishers are to be congratulated on its effective appearance. The Ancestor intends to apply the spirit of a new and conscientious criticism to the revived interest in genealogy and family history."

The STANDARD says:

"Printed in old-faced type, and neatly bound in studious-looking boards, the new periodical makes a very handsome appearance. The pages of the Ancestor are brightened by portraits, illustrations of old armorial glass, and so on. It is edited carefully and with knowledge, and should command popularity among the large number of readers to whom it appeals."

The GLOBE says:

"Clearly printed on good paper, and freely and excellently illustrated. The literary contents of the number are of solid and varied interest. Altogether, the Ancestor is quite admirable in its aims, which it seems determined to achieve in scholarly and attractive fashion."

The TIMES says:

"Such a new departure is certainly designed to fill a want which has long been felt, and the names of its contributors guarantee the accuracy and importance of its contents."

THE ANCESTOR.

"LEARNED, CHATTY, USEFUL."—*Athenæum*.

"THAT DELIGHTFUL REPOSITORY OF FORGOTTEN LORE, 'NOTES AND QUERIES.'"

Edinburgh Review, October, 1880.

Every Saturday, of any Bookseller or Newsagent in England, price 4d.; or free by post to the Continent, 4½d.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

A MEDIUM OF INTERCOMMUNICATION FOR LITERARY MEN AND GENERAL READERS.

* * Subscription, 10s. 3d. for Six Months; 20s. 6d. for Twelve Months, including postage.

The EIGHTH SERIES of NOTES AND QUERIES, complete in 12 vols. (JANUARY, 1892, to DECEMBER, 1897), price 10s. 6d. each Volume, contains, in addition to a great variety of similar Notes and Replies, Articles of Interest on the following Subjects.

SECOND SELECTION.

ENGLISH, IRISH, and SCOTTISH HISTORY.

Wreck of the Grosvenor—Gunpowder Plot—Sons of Harold—Heart Burial—Henrietta Maria's Maids of Honour—Henry VII.'s Title to the Crown—Henry VIII. and Bells of St. Paul's—Legitimist Jacobite League—John of Gaunt's Pedigree—Abp. Juxon and Charles I.—Battle of Killiecrankie—Lord Salisbury on Small Maps—Pre-Reformation Markets on Sunday—English Royal Marriages—Mary, Queen of Scots—Member of Parliament, the Title.

BIOGRAPHY.

Gainsborough's Father and Mother—Goethe and Smollett—Death of Claverhouse—Lady Mary and Lady Katherine Grey—Gundrada de Warenne—Nell Gwynn—Lady Hamilton—John Hampden—Lord Mayor Harley—Lowell on Hawthorne—An Early Vaccinator—Joan of Arc—Dr. Johnson on Oats—Charles Lamb as a Ritualist—Hannah Lightfoot's Marriage—Macaulay and Robert Montgomery—Flora Macdonald—Lockhart on Maginn—Malone and Shakespeare's Bust—Cardinal Manning's Birth—Marlowe's Death—Cobot's Ship the Matthew—Mohammed's Coffin—Burial of Sir John Moore.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and LITERARY HISTORY.

'Gammer Gurton's Garland'—'Garden of the Soul'—Gaulle's 'Mag-astro-mancer'—'Gentleman's Magazine' Motto—Gibbon's Neglected Books—Goldsmith's "Padoreen" Mare—'Grand Magazine of Magazines'—Gray's 'Elegy'—Poem by A. H. Hallam—Author of 'Imitatio Christi'—Original of Bracebridge Hall—Junius's Letters—Keble's 'Christian Year'—Lyly's 'Euphues'—School and College Magazines—'Rattlin the Reefer'—George Meredith's Poems—'Million of Facts'—Molière and Shakespeare.

POPULAR ANTIQUITIES and FOLK-LORE.

Games in Churchyards—Garlands for Personal Adornment—Garlic to falsify the Compass—Ghost Miners—Best Ghost Story—Gloves and Kisses—Good Friday—Grael Legends—Hanging in Chains—Herring Pie for the King—The Horkey—King's Evil—Wedding Knife—Latter Lammas—Luck Money—Stone that Loveth Iron—Mandradora—Marriage Customs—May Day Customs—Moon Lore.

POETRY, BALLADS, and DRAMA.

Archangel Gabriel and the Drama—Garriek and his Wife—'The Beggar's Opera' in Chancery—'God save the King'—'God save the Queen'—Green-Room—Handel and the 'Harmonious Blacksmith'—Harlequin—John Heminge—Mountfort's Murder—'Home, Sweet Home'—'Jesu, Lover of my soul'—'Drink to me only with thine eyes'—Edmund Kean—Comedies by Duke of Leeds—Liston as Paul Pry—Longfellow and the 'Village Blacksmith'—Malebolge—Author of the 'Marseillaise.'

CLASSICAL SUBJECTS.

Greek Anthology—"Judæus Apella"—Pronunciation of "Huic"—"Humpty Dumpty" in Latin—Macaronic Latin—"Maligna lux"—"Fiat voluntas Dei"—"Hic et alubris."

POPULAR and PROVERBIAL SAYINGS.

"Leaps and bounds"—"First catch your hare"—Gondola of London—Grass-Widow—Halifax Law—"Hand of glory"—"Hear, hear!"—"Let us walk down Fleet Street"—"Lungs of London."

PHILOLOGY.

Gemmace—"Geology" First Used—Ghost Names—Gingham—Gnoffe—Golf—Good-bye—Grammersow—La Grippe—Haggls—Hagoday—Ha-ha—Handicap—Harrow—Henchman—Hoodlum—Humbug—Split Infinitive—Rime to "Iron"—Italian Idiom—Jessamy—Jigger—Jingo—Jubilee—Larrikin—Lay and Lie—Leary—Leyrestowe—Lilac—Luce—Madam or Mistress—"Maise hierlekin"—Marish, Biblical Word—Maunder—Pronunciation of Mexican Names—Michery—Thieving.

GENEALOGY and HERALDRY.

Gartur Arms—Genealogical Searches—Hatchments in Churches—Angels as Supporters—Anomalies in Heraldry—Arms bequeathed by Will—Label in Heraldry—Shamrock in National Arms—Supporters of English Sovereigns—Heralds' Visitations—Heron's Plumes—The Label—Manx Arms—Military Banners.

FINE ARTS.

Grinling Gibbons's Carvings—Stained Glass in England—Portraits of Warren Hastings—B. R. Haydon—Hoare of Bath—Hogarth—Holbein's 'Ambassadors'—Holman Hunt's 'Scapegoat'—Angelica Kauffmann—Portraits of Keats—Needlework Pictures—H. J. H. Martin—Masons' Marks—Miserere Carvings.

ECCLIESIASTICAL MATTERS.

Golden Rose—Greenstead Church—Haliwell Priory, Shoreditch—Hanwell Church—Our Lady of Hate—Early Headstones—First Burning for Heresy in England—High Ercall Church—Horse Skulls in Churches—Host eaten by Mice—Church near Royal Exchange—Martin's Abbey, Somerset—Miracle Plays in Fifteenth Century—Miraculous Statues—Mitre and Cope.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Gosford—Isle of Wight, its Governor or Governess—Haddon Hall—Haggerston—Icknield Way—Leper Hospitals in Kent—Lincoln's Inn Fields—Vanishing London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Austrian Flags at Acre and Gibraltar—Hugo and Aldebaran—"White Fryers" in Ale—Alphabet-man—America, its Name—American War of Independence—Animals as Thieves and Burglars—Anstey Hat—Knuckle-bones—First Steamship to cross the Atlantic—"Auld Kirk" Whisky—Austrian Lip—One-Pound Notes—Bathing Machines—Great Beds—Evolution of the Bicycle—Last Survivor of the Black Hole—Sedan Chair—Rain at Cherra Poongee—Curious Christian Names—Twenty-four-hour Clocks—Dead Body arrested for Debt—Lady Duellists—Artificial Eyes—Extraordinary Fields—Fire put out by the Sun—First Giraffe in England—Post Office Grammar—Gretna Green Marriages—The Guillotine—Hats worn in the House of Commons—Lemon Sole—Invention of Lucifer Matches.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

(NINTH SERIES.)

THIS WEEK'S NUMBER contains:-

NOTES:- "Corn-bote" in Barbour's "Bruce" - Landor on Singing Shakespeare Allusions - Boudicca: its Pronunciation - Writing Lessons on Sand - Sale of the Old Prince of Wales's Theatre - "From the lone shilling" - Scott's "Woodstock Schoolboys" - Rights at Weddings - Pam-Knave of Clubs - Born on the Field of Waterloo.

QUERIES:- References Wanted - Hodgskin - "I shall pass through this world" - Beasley, Beasley, &c. - Capt. Morris's Wife - Spenser - Governors of Public Schools - "Charley in Popular Times" - North-West Fox from the North-West Passage, 1635 - Gouard - Duke of Brabant - Legend of Lady Alice Lea - Butler's "Bewhore" - King's-taper - "First love is a rank exotic" - Almond Tree and Old Age - Black Hole of Calcutta - Last Survivor - Rockall - Austria and the Isle of Man - Lady Elizabeth Percy.

REPLIES:- Bruce and Burns - Snodgrass - Cipher-Story Bibliography - Napoleon's First Marriage - Mourning Sunday - "Dirty Old Man" - Likenesses of Jesus - Iron Duke - "In an interesting condition" - German Letters - "Comic Annual" - Crossing Knives and Forks - Silhouettes of Children - Greek Pronunciation - Gender in German and Russian - "Ole-toi de Ik" &c. - Clifford-Brause - Autograph Cottage - Lady Moleley - "Barack" - Quant - Lime-tree - Baronets of Nova Scotia - Papal Provisions - May Cats - Hour of Sunday Morning Service - Dutch Refugees in London - "Ye gods and little fishes" - "Hebrew Incantations" - "Returning thanks."

NOTES ON BOOKS:- "New English Dictionary" - "The Encyclopedia Britannica," Vol. III.

Notices to Correspondents.

The NUMBER for JULY 19 contains:-

NOTES:- "The Craftsman" on Chess - Bacon-Shakespeare - Dunwich or Dunwoon - A Bishop's See - Of "A" - "Metaphor" - "Cu Cu" - "mignon" - "Coke" - "Hildene" - Young's "Night Thoughts" - "Comic Scotch" - "Wedgewood."

QUERIES:- Lowell Quotation - Monastic Sheep-farming - Lambrook Stradling - "Fresher" - Byron's Bust - Pronunciation of O - Dictionary of Greek Mythology - Douglas - Ghost at the Funeral - Cocking or Ducking Stool - Sixteenth-Century Duel - "Care, vale" - "Harry Dick hat" - "Adelaide waitcoat" - "Armada" - Chests - Stafford Family - Projection on a Saw - Wellington Pamphlet - Chikho Monogram - Botanical - "Scheny!"

REPLIES:- Shelley's Ancestry - Guest Family - Strawberry Leaves - Trinity Monday - Byron's Grandfather - Honorificabundities - Cockade of George I. - Old Wooden Chest - Westminster City Motto - "Merestends" - Level - De Hautville - Pedulla - Innings - Medals - Tennis - Jews' Way - Gate &c. - "Herolina" - Metrical Pauses - "Veeping" the Church - "Autocrat" in Russian - Merry England and the Mass - Arthur's Crown - "Sixes and sevens" - Wilcocks - "Baies in the eyes" - London - Alsworth - Mrs. Thrale's Streatham House - "Flowering Sunday" - Yarrow Unvisited - Follett - King's Champion - Gladstone - an Italian Address - Arms of Continental Cities - Trentham and Gover Families.

NOTES ON BOOKS:- Arrowsmith's "Registers of Wigan" - Catalogue of Deeds in the Record Office, Vol. III. - "Folk-lore."

Notices to Correspondents.

The NUMBER for JULY 12 contains:-

NOTES:- De Lael Family - Birmingham - "Brumagum" - Mr. Thomas - "Wyk" and "Wick" - Jacob Verses - "Bury in Tottenhall Churchyard" - "Reliable" - "Pseudo-Scientific Novel" - A Travelled Goat - "Elucubration" - Wearing Hats in Church - Serjeants-at-Law under James I. - "Returning thanks" - "Rock-bottom prices" - Weathercock at Exeter - Wassail-bread - Wassail-Land - Disappearance of a Banking Firm.

QUERIES:- Lamb's "Satan in Search of a Wife" - Halley Family - Admiral Gordon in Russian Navy - Baronets of Nova Scotia - "Mulliner" - Barbauld's Registers - Hobbs Family - Sanderson Family - R. W. Smyth-Stuart - Baxter and Cummings - Knightwood - "Fetlocked" - R. T. Coleridge - Fountain Pen - Statistical Data - Hebrew Incantations - Arms of Elzebach.

REPLIES:- Arms of Eton and Winchester - Hymn on King Edward VII. - National Flag - Dead Sea Level - C. Rabinogton - Arms of Knights - Rossetti's "Ruggerio" - Royal Standard - Henry IV.'s Exhumation - Green Unlucky - Deceit - Circular Toys - "The Eye" - "Keep your hair on" - Aix-la-Chapelle - "Lupo-mannaro" - Disappearing Charioteer - "Le Figer" - Evolution of a Nose - "Daggering" - Coronation Dress of Bishops - Sworn Clerks in Chancery - Staffordshire Sheriffs - Locomotive and Gas - The Author of Evil - Pons - T. Pher - Quotation - Authors Wanted - Gerald Griffin - Windsor Uniform - Black Malibran - Attorney's Epitaph - Mont Pelic - St. Andrew's - Shakespeare's Grammar - Old Songs - W. Baxter - "Knife" - Female Fighters - "Upwards of" - Lady-day.

NOTES ON BOOKS:- "Nottingham Parish Registers" - Bennett's "Archbishop Rotherham" - Reviews and Magazines.

Notices to Correspondents.

The NUMBER for JULY 5 contains:-

HYMN ON BIRTH OF EDWARD VII.
VERSES FOR A PRINCE OF WALES.

NOTES:- Cowley - Living Memory of Coronation of George IV. - Gleek - "Giggy" - "Shoregrig" - "Inacurate Allusions" - Pope's Day - "Met" - Took's Court - "Autocrat" in Russian - Scotch Literary Churchmen.

QUERIES:- Orange Blossoms - Papal Provisions - Woodhouse - Napper Tandy - Follett - Grace before Meat - Bataille Lequiere - "Cockle dumdim" - Past Tense - Scham of Gropetry - Canterbury - Stuart Portraits - Gladstone - Browne Quotation - Howe - "A-sailing by the night" - "Pee sacna" - "Love: De Hautville" - May Cats.

REPLIES:- "Merestends" - "Hopeful" - "Sanguine" - Nicknames for Colonies - Barras - Alsworth - Iron Duke - Nottingham - "Ploughing his lonely furrow" - Westminster City Motto - Tennis - Patmore Quotation - Clarettes - Shakespeare - Bacon - "Prospicimus modo" - Week - Kennet's Father - "Only too thankful" - "The" - "Box Harry" - Eccleston - Heuskarian Rarity - "Bar sinister" - School Rules - Napoleon's Last Years - Willoughby's "Ornithology" - "Hop the twig" - Aylin - Latin Verses - Westbourne - Room for Bookworms - "Lutes of amber" - "Buff Week" - Wren's Mallet - Comma Misplaced - Yarrow Unvisited - Pole.

NOTES ON BOOKS:- Paton's "Early History of Syria and Palestine" - Dun's "Theology and Ethics of the Hebrews" - Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society - "Miscellaneous Genealogica et Heraldica."

Notices to Correspondents.

Price 4d. each; by post, 4½d. each.

Published by JOHN C. FRANCIS,
Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science,
The Fine Arts, Music, and The Drama.

The ATHENÆUM for July 19 contains Articles on

SIR HARRY JOHNSTON on the UGANDA PROTECTORATE.
The VARIETIES of RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE.
The HOUSE of PERCY.
EARLY HISTORY of the FRENCH in NORTH AMERICA.
The HOLYHEAD ROAD.

NEW NOVELS:- The Conqueror; The Eveshams; The Searchers;
The Late Returning; My Lady Peggy goes to Town; The Diamond
of Evil; Prophet Peter; Scud.

ANTHROPOLOGY and FOLK-LORE.

AFRICAN PHILOLOGY.

RECENT VERSE.

PALESTINE and the JEWS.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE:- Papers from the 'Saturday Review';
History of Trinity Hall; From the Fleet in the Fifties; The College
Student in the United States; An Anthology.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

THE DEBANDING of the CROMWELLIAN ARMY; The FIREFLY
in ITALY; A QUESTION of FACTS; ROBERT CROMWELL;
The 'HOUSE of EARTH'; The LIVRE D'HEURES of the
DUKE of CLARENCE'S MOTHER-IN-LAW; The MARRIAGE
and BURIAL CEREMONIES of the OLD PERSIANS; SALES.

Also:-

LITERARY GOSSIP.

SCIENCE:- Natural History; Anthropological Notes; Gossip.

FINE ARTS:- Art History and Biography; Greek Coins; Miss
Williams's Copies of Velasquez; Oxford Topography; Sales;
Gossip.

MUSIC:- 'La Princesse Osa'; Studies in Music; Gossip; Perform-
ances Next Week.

DRAMA:- 'La Veine'; Two Plays; Gossip.

The ATHENÆUM for July 12 contains Articles on

MR. C. H. FIRTH on CROMWELL'S ARMY.

CONTENTIO VERITATIS.

WORDS and their WAY in ENGLISH.

THE SCOTT COUNTRY and STIRLING.

TWO EDITIONS of ARISTOPHANES.

NEW NOVELS:- Ahana; Marta; A Friend of Nelson; The Second
Generation; The Blood Tax; A Blaze of Glory; The Banco's
Rubies; Margaret.

PHILOSOPHICAL BOOKS.

SPORTS and PASTIMES.

THE WAR and the FRENCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE:- The Lord of Empire; Mr. Street's Essays;
Westminster and Chelsea; Guide to Historical Novels; Prof.
Bury's History of Greece; Reprints; Books for Children.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

'THE PLOWMAN'S TALE' THE LONDON LIBRARY CATALOGUE;
THE FIREFLY in ITALY; CHATHAM and the CAPTURE
of HAVANA in 1762; JOHN CLARE'S LIBRARY; BELLENDEN'S
SCOTS TRANSLATION of LIVY; BIBLIOGRAPHY of WALTER
SAVAGE LANDOR.

Also:-

LITERARY GOSSIP.

SCIENCE:- Recent Publications; Societies; Meetings Next Week;
Gossip.

FINE ARTS:- Van Dyck's Sketch-Book; Pottery and Porcelain;
Egyptian Antiquities at University College; Sales; Gossip.

MUSIC:- Glaserapp's Life of Wagner; Opera at Covent Garden;
Crystal Palace Peace Festival; Mr. Biepham's Recitation of
'Enoch Arden'; Gossip; Performances Next Week.

DRAMA:- Gossip.

The ATHENÆUM for July 5 contains Articles on

CONTINENTAL LITERATURE.

CHAMBERS of NEW GUINEA.

SCOTTISH TEXT SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE:- Maxim Gorky; Imperialism, Federation,
and Policy; The Clan Gregor; Diary of a Goose Girl; French
Colonial Follies; Reprints.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

INTERCESSORY SERVICES at ST. PAUL'S; LORD ACTON; A
CASE of PLAGIARISM; SALE of AMERICAN.

Also:-

LITERARY GOSSIP.

SCIENCE:- Hakluyt Reprints; Societies; Gossip.

FINE ARTS:- Archaeology; The Wolverhampton Exhibition; Mr.
Lowengard's Gallery; Sales; Gossip.

MUSIC:- Opera at Covent Garden; Final Philharmonic Concert;
Gossip; Performances Next Week.

DRAMA:- Gossip.

The ATHENÆUM for June 23 contains Articles on

THE ROLL-CALL of WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

A DICTIONARY of PHILOSOPHY and PSYCHOLOGY.

THE NEARER EAST.

MR. W. C. HAZLITT on SHAKESPEARE.

THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE in ENGLAND.

BOLINGBROKE and his TIMES.

NEW NOVELS:- The Shadowy Third; Breachley, Black Sheep; The
Battle Ground; The Comedy of Progress.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

OMARIAN LITERATURE.

FRENCH MEMOIRS.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE:- Dr. Theal on the Progress of South Africa
in the Century; The Story of Westminster Abbey; Some Impress-
ions of Oxford; Tudor and Stuart Love Songs; University Maga-
zines; John Bull.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

LORD ACTON: THE MARRIAGE of the DUKE of CLARENCE with
VIOLENTE VISCONTI; SAMUEL BUTLER; SALES.

Also:-

LITERARY GOSSIP.

SCIENCE:- Evolution; Coral and the 'Codice Corallino'; Societies;
Meetings Next Week; Gossip.

FINE ARTS:- The Creation of Versailles; Cafaggiolo; The Restora-
tion of the Erechtheum; Sale; Gossip.

MUSIC:- Herr Nikisch's Orchestral Concert; Madame Albani's Con-
cert; Herr Hofmann's Recital; Gossip.

DRAMA:- 'Monna Vanna'; Ellen Terry and Clara Morris; Gossip.

THE ATHENÆUM, EVERY SATURDAY,

PRICE THREEPENCE, OF

JOHN C. FRANCIS,

Athenæum Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane,
E.C.; and of all Newsagents.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

GENERAL INDEXES.

THE FOLLOWING ARE STILL IN
STOCK:-

GENERAL INDEX, £. s. d.

FOURTH SERIES ... 3 3 0

GENERAL INDEX,

SIXTH SERIES ... 0 6 0

GENERAL INDEX,

SEVENTH SERIES ... 0 6 0

GENERAL INDEX,

EIGHTH SERIES ... 0 6 0

For Copies by post an additional Three-
pence is charged.

JOHN C. FRANCIS,

Notes and Queries Office,

11, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

W. C. BENNETT'S POEMS.

The GOLDEN LIBRARY.-8 square 16mo. cloth, 2s.

SONGS FOR SAILORS.

Morning Post.-"Spirited, melodious, and vigorously graphic."
Daily News.-"Very spirited."
Pall Mall Gazette.-"Really admirable."
Morning Advertiser.-"Sure of a wide popularity."
John Bull.-"Very successful."
Metropolitan.-"Instinct with patriotic fire."
Illustrated London News.-"Right well done."
News of the World.-"There is real poetry in these songs."
Mirror.-"With admirable felicity he embodies national sentiments
and emotions which stir the hearts of the people."
Echo.-"These songs are literally written for sailors, and they are
precisely the kind of songs that sailors most enjoy."
Nonconformist.-"These songs bear a true literary mark, and give out
the genuine ring."
Leeds Mercury.-"There is no one nowadays who can compete with
Dr. Bennett as a popular song-writer. In his volume of sea songs we
find the qualities which must secure its success."

Chatto & Windus, 111, St. Martin's Lane W.C.

HARVEY'S PATENT PNEUMATIC DUSTING.

BRUSH.

For thoroughly removing Dust from Books, Shelves, &c.,

by means of Air Suction.

Obtainable from the principal Dealers in Library Appliances, or

from C. J. HARVEY, 11, Church Street, Kidderminster.

BONUS YEAR 1902.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

Paid in Claims more than ... £11,500,000
Accumulated Funds exceed ... £5,700,000

PROFITS.

These are divided solely amongst the assured. Already
divided, £5,400,000.

The next Division will be made as at November 20, 1902,
and all Assurances previously effected and then existing
will participate.

ENDOWMENT-ASSURANCE

Policies are issued, combining Life Assurance at minimum
cost with provision for old age.

ARTHUR SMITH, Actuary and Secretary.
48, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

Applications for Agencies invited.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for
ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN,
and INDIGESTION, GOUT,
And Safest Aperient for Delicate Constitutions,
Ladies, Children, and Infants.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

CASSELL & COMPANY'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The **CORONATION BOOK of EDWARD VII., KING of all the BRITAINS and EMPEROR of INDIA**, by **W. J. LOFTIE, B.A. F.S.A.**, will be confined to *Six Parts*, price 1s. each, as originally announced. The first Four Parts have already appeared, and the remaining Two will be issued shortly after the Coronation has taken place. The Historical Survey will include a fully illustrated Account of the Preparations made for the June Coronation, and of the King's illness, in addition to a description of the actual Ceremony, now fixed for August 9th. The Work will also be published in One Volume, price 10s. 6d.

VOLUME I. NOW READY, cloth, price 12s. ; half-leather, price 16s.

LIVING LONDON.

Edited by **GEORGE R. SIMS.**

Containing upwards of 450 Illustrations from Photographs expressly taken for the Work and Original Drawings by Living Artists of the Day.

"The finest thing of its character ever attempted."—*Black and White.*

POPULAR EDITION, 2 vols. price 12s. the Set.

HER MAJESTY'S TOWER.

By **HEPWORTH DIXON.**

With an Introduction by **W. J. LOFTIE, B.A. F.S.A.**, and containing 16 Coloured Plates by **H. E. TIDMARSH.**

"A book of fascinating interest.....Will be read with keen enjoyment."—*Westminster Gazette.*

VOLUME I. NOW READY, cloth, price 12s. ; half-leather, price 15s.

THE NATION'S PICTURES.

Containing 48 beautiful Reproductions in Colour of some of the finest Modern Paintings in the Public Picture Galleries of Great Britain, with Descriptive Text.

"The pictures are exquisitely reproduced; the clearness of outline and richness of tone will be a welcome surprise to those who have not followed recent developments in the art of colour printing."—*Standard.*

READY SHORTLY, price 10s. 6d. net.

THE AUTOMOBILE: its Construction and Management.

From the French of **GERARD LAVERGNE.** With Additions and a number of New Illustrations.

Revised and Edited by **PAUL N. HASLUCK.**

POPULAR EDITION NOW READY, price 3s. 6d.

THE TALE OF A FIELD HOSPITAL.

By **Sir FREDERICK TREVES, Bart., K.C.V.O. C.B. F.R.C.S.**

With 14 Illustrations from Photographs.

"It thrills with a quiet, unrestrained power.....Above all, it is superbly human."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

NOW READY, price 2s. 6d.

ALFRED SHAW, CRICKETER: his Career and Reminiscences.

Recorded by **A. W. PULLIN ("Old Ebor").**

With a Statistical Chapter by **ALFRED J. GASTON**, and 16 Full-Page Illustrations.

"Crammed with interesting matter."—*Daily Chronicle.*

CASSELL & COMPANY, LTD., London, Paris, New York, and Melbourne.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Printed by **JOHN EDWARD FRANCIS**, Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., and Published by **JOHN C. FRANCIS** at Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Agents for Scotland, Messrs. Bell & Bradburne and Mr. John Menzies, Edinburgh—Saturday, July 26, 1902

No.

T H

Establ
the Her
scrips
other k
be deter
in the
in the
Entrac

Chair
For al

The L

T H

Profess

The 4
will be
on TU
Paper
Subjects
and Adm
Inform
obtaine

White

W

SUN

TUM

(Hande

WEL

'St. Ch

(schal

THU

is a Sun

Mater

FRIL

Artis

ADA C

HAST

Cond

For

Worce

I A

D 4

give s

W. B.

R

term

ings, I

R

by ES

Recor

Pampl

eces.

T

Staff d

Lane.

R

to RE

Franc

W

propa

Co. A

W

An

PINT

offere

of TI

quali

Educ

the u

H

The

SCH

MIST

salar

the

tion

App

recei

print

Ra

sity

ment

Ca

Fo

J,